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IRISH AMBULANCE CORPS FOR THE SERVICE
OF THE FRENCH WOUNDED.

REPORT

OF THE

IRISH AMBULANCE COMMITTEE

OF

DUBLIN,

FOR 1870.

DUBLIN:

PRINTED BY BROWNE & NOLAN, NASSAU-STREET.

1871.

319707

FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR

AMMUNITIONS: RECORD: 1900
976

IRELAND: A - 1900

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P. Smyth

REPORT

May 18

OF THE

IRISH AMBULANCE COMMITTEE

(OF DUBLIN),

FOR 1870.

THE Irish Ambulance Committee owes its existence to the memorable outburst of Irish sympathy with the French nation, which signalled the outbreak of the great war now raging on the Continent.

The news that France had drawn the sword to defend her national life and honour, and to check the strides of Prussian aggrandisement, created a profound sensation in Ireland. For a moment it seemed not unlikely that the British Government would remember what Great Britain owed to France as her faithful ally, and as the only power whose alliance could retain for Great Britain her former influence in Europe. Many persons contended that the British Government would, moreover, perceive that the steady encroachments of Prussian rapacity (that had already, wholly, or in part, swallowed up independent neighbouring kingdoms and states), made it an international

duty for Great Britain to sustain the action of France against such an aggressor. But such expectations, howsoever natural and legitimate, quickly vanished when the British press burst into a lamentable paroxysm of hate and fury against France, and gave way to exultations over the ruin hoped and believed to be at hand for the Imperial Family and the French nation ; some of the London newspapers going so far as to boast that such sentiments were universal throughout these islands.

Even if this challenge had not been flung at her feet, it was very certain that Ireland would soon show that *she*, at all events, was not short of memory or deficient in gratitude. (The name of the consort of Napoleon III.,) the good and charitable Empress Eugenie, was cherished in Ireland as that of a benefactress (whose generosity had befriended our orphanages and asylums, and whose tender heart ever sympathised with our country. To her bounty, and to the treasured gifts of the Duchess of Magenta, wife of the illustrious Marshal MacMahon, were mainly due the accomplishment of many efforts of charity here in Dublin. When famine desolated our land, and when the English Premier and his Irish Secretary sought to avert from the suffering victims sympathy or succour, the pulpits of France resounded with the eloquent appeals of the illustrious Monseigneur Dupanloup, Bishop of Orleans ; of the distinguished Abbe Perraud, and of others of the prelates and clergy of France. The French people, touched by those appeals, nobly hastened to the aid of Ireland, and poured into the wasted

treasuries of our "Famine Relief Committees" their fraternal contributions. But far beyond and above all these memories of recent acts of international friendship, was Ireland's deep and imperishable recollection of France's generosity in the darkest hour of her sad history, *the Penal Days*.

It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that Ireland quickly resolved to disassociate herself from the ingratitude with which France was about to be repaid by other nations. Popular demonstrations of sympathy with France quickly spread all over the island; and it became manifest that, but for the duties imposed on law-abiding citizens by her Majesty's proclamation of neutrality, the people of Ireland would have speedily contributed considerable material assistance to the French nation in the tremendous struggle just commencing.

But, if prevented from manifesting their gratitude in such a shape, there remained to the Irish people another, not less calculated to illustrate before the world the intensity of their feelings, the sincerity of their affections, and the vitality of their gratitude. Happily, no law forbade them from succouring the sick and wounded soldiers or civilians of France, struck down in defence of their country. Conscious of the readiness with which such a duty of love and friendship would be undertaken by Irishmen, if appealed to, Mr. A. E. LESAGE, of Dublin, a son of France by lineage, a citizen of Ireland by birth, residence, and sympathy, himself initiated a subscription in this city in aid of the French sick and wounded. So enthusi-

astic was the response, that in a few days that gentleman was enabled to remit to the Empress a sum of £200, the receipt of which was graciously acknowledged in the following note:—

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF HER IMPERIAL
MAJESTY THE EMPRESS.

Paris, 19th August, 1870.

SIR,

The Empress-Regent has received, with your letter, the bank order of 5,000 francs which you addressed to Her Majesty as the first offering of the Irish people in favour of the wounded of the French Army. The generous sentiments which inspired this offering, and the wishes that Ireland has expressed for the success of our arms, have deeply touched the heart of Her Majesty. In commanding me to express high satisfaction for your patriotic initiative, the Empress Regent has deigned to ask me that you would be to the subscribers the interpreter of all Her Majesty's gratitude and sympathy. Receive, Sir, the assurance of my most distinguished consideration.

For Chief Secretary,
MARC PIETRI.

To Mr. LESAGE,
40, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin.

By the time the Empress's reply reached Ireland, the subscriptions pouring in to Mr. LESAGE had swelled to a further sum of £400; and the duty became obvious of placing the movement on a wide and permanent basis. Accordingly, a number of the citizens of Dublin, whose sympathies with the noble people of France were well known, were invited by circular to attend a meeting for that purpose; and at this meeting, held at 40, Lower Sackville-street, on the 7th of September, the following were constituted a Com-

mittee for Relief of the Sick and Wounded of the French Army and Navy :—

ALDERMAN BULFIN, J.P., Lord Mayor elect.

ALDERMAN M'SWINEY, J.P.

ALDERMAN M'CANN.

J. F. LOMBARD, J.P.

JOHN MARTIN, Kilbroney.

MAJOR KNOX, D.L.

Sir JOHN BRADSTREET, J.P., Bart.

PATRICK MACCABE FAY.

IGNATIUS J. KENNEDY.

P. J. SMYTH.

Rev. JAMES DANIEL, C.C.

A. E. LESAGE.

C. SMYTH.

THOMAS NEDLEY, M.D.

JAMES REILLY, P.L.G.

Rev. J. ANSBRO.

A. M. SULLIVAN.

JOHN SPAIN.

PETER TALTY.

Very Rev. THOMAS BURKE, O.P.

JEREMIAH TWOHILL.

Rev. C. P. MEEHAN, C.C.

EDWARD MACMAHON.

JAMES M'DONNELL.

The following Resolutions were also passed :—

Proposed by Rev. J. DANIEL, C.C., and seconded by C. SMITH, and resolved—That Alderman Bulfin, J.P., Lord Mayor elect, Alderman M'Swiney, J.P., and J. F. Lombard, J.P., be Treasurers of the Committee.

Proposed by A. M. SULLIVAN, and seconded by MAJOR KNOX, D.L., and passed unanimously—That the thanks of the Committee are eminently due, and hereby tendered,

to A. E. Lesage, Esq., for the prompt and zealous manner in which he initiated the collection for the wounded soldiers of the French Army, and also for his kindness in giving his rooms for the use of this Committee.

The original design of the Committee was to remit to the Empress, (from time to time,) such sums as the generosity of the Irish people might confide to them ; but scarcely had the labours of the Committee commenced, when the disasters of Sedan, followed by the overthrow of the Imperial Government in Paris, and the flight of the Empress, necessitated other arrangements. The Committee forthwith addressed a letter to his Lordship the Archbishop of Paris, asking him to become the medium through which Ireland's assistance might be administered. To this application his Lordship sent a most gracious reply, announcing his perfect willingness to do so, and expressing his deep sense of the generosity being displayed by the Irish people. Before the reply of his Lordship reached Ireland, the postal communications with Paris were interrupted by the advance of Prussian troops, and the Committee could no longer with safety entrust large sums of money to the mail conveyance.

While deliberating on the steps to be taken in these circumstances, the Members of the Committee, almost simultaneously, and without a dissentient vote in Council, concluded that even if no such difficulties had arisen, the best and most beneficial mode of applying the funds would be in the equipment of an

Irish Ambulance Corps for service with the French armies. Accordingly, at the Committee Meeting of the 15th September, it was moved by the Rev. JAMES DANIEL, C.C., and seconded by A. M. SULLIVAN, Esq., and unanimously resolved—

That, as an act of national gratitude to France, marking the friendly relations that have existed between Ireland and that nation, the movement in aid of the sick and wounded should assume the practical form of establishing an Irish Ambulance Corps for the hospital service of the French Army.

Already the American friends of France had applied their subscriptions in the equipment of an "American Ambulance ;" in Belgium sympathy with the French people took the same shape ; while *several* Ambulance Corps, with splendid equipments, had been forwarded from England to the *Prussian* camp. The Committee felt, that not only would the funds applied in the equipment and forwarding of an Ambulance Corps accomplish as much real good, and afford as much practical relief, as if the amount were remitted to be disbursed by some local organization in France, but that immeasurably greater advantage would further be secured. Full justice would be done to the generous-hearted people of Ireland in the one case, and would not in the other. Money remitted by bank order to France in the midst of the dreadful storm and chaos of the present war, would mingle as a drop in the ocean in the great stream of public and private succour. It would be acknowledged in a newspaper ; it would be gratefully remembered by

the few aware of the generous act, and probably would be fittingly mentioned in some future histories of the Great War. But while before the eyes of the French people, waving over ambulances sent to their succour, were *daily* displayed the flags of other nations as friends of France, Ireland would be unrepresented, and amongst the masses of the French people she would be unheard of, or else be still regarded as a shire of Angleterre. An Irish Ambulance, on the contrary, would, not for a day or an hour, but during every day and hour of its merciful mission, speak with a thousand tongues to the French people. Every wounded soldier whom it relieved and rescued, every citizen or peasant who saw it ply its noble labours, would ever after remember what Ireland had done; and the Irish Ambulance would, the Committee felt assured, in six weeks make Ireland better known and more warmly regarded in France, than the mere remittance through the post-office of any amount of money would accomplish in a quarter of a century. A stricken nation may deeply appreciate a money gift to alleviate its suffering, but a million times greater is its gratitude to a people who come with their own hands to administer the relief. When the American Republic sent its war ships laden with corn to feed the famine-stricken and perishing people of Ireland, the act was, and is, rightly felt as one, the value of which could not be measured merely by the money saved by the free carriage of the freight.

Such were some of the considerations that weighed with the Committee in deciding on the equipment

and forwarding to France of an Irish Ambulance Corps for the service of the sick and wounded.

The Committee, however, wisely decided that before entering upon the outlay necessary for this noble project, it would be advisable to have a clear and definite understanding with the French authorities. Accordingly two members of the Committee were deputed to proceed to France and fully acquaint the Government authorities with the design of the Committee—namely, to organize and equip at least one Ambulance Corps, with a field service of three or four hundred men. Not only was the Committee's offer gratefully accepted by the Government authorities in France, but special and extraordinary steps were taken to show that the French people valued this tangible and visible demonstration of Ireland's sympathy beyond any money price. The deputies of the Committee were formally received by the Council of the Department of Calvados in public sitting; addresses full of emotion were delivered; and everywhere the Irish Ambulance delegation were the objects of the most intense enthusiasm.

Immediately on receiving by telegraph intimation that the arrangements with the French authorities were so satisfactorily concluded, the Committee proceeded to the serious labour of enrolling and organizing the Corps (and providing the ambulances, hospital tents, horses, hospital beds, medical stores, surgical instruments, &c. Barely fourteen days were available for the completion of all these arrangements,

as the Committee instantly, on the receipt of the telegram from France, chartered, at their own expense, the splendid steamer, *La Fontaine*, for the conveyance of the Corps direct from Dublin to Havre on the 8th October, 1870.)

On the efficiency and professional merit of the medical staff, very manifestly, the real value of the Corps would depend; and, for the credit of Ireland—and of the medical schools of Dublin, deservedly ranked among the first in Europe—it was of the last importance that this section of the Corps should be selected with the most rigid care. The Committee appealed to a few of the most distinguished members of the medical profession resident in Dublin, who would, they were sure, be equally anxious with themselves, that the repute of the Irish medical body should be worthily upheld in the estimation of French and German surgeons; and, handsomely responding to this appeal, Doctors NEDLEY, O'LEARY, MADDEN, and MELDON, volunteered, together with Dr. BAXTER, to act as a Medical Board of the Irish Ambulance. To this Medical Board the Committee unreservedly committed all that related to the medical staff and surgical appliances; and how zealously and scrupulously they discharged the onerous duties so generously undertaken, is attested by the glowing eulogiums now daily passed upon the Irish Ambulance Corps, not only by French, but even by German medical and military authorities.

The selection of a suitable Surgeon-in-Chief to command the Corps was naturally a subject of long and anxious deliberation with the Committee. Obviously a

medical man of the professional standing qualifying him for such an important trust, must already have reached at home a position and practice such as are not to be easily attained or lightly surrendered. The Committee eventually decided, and, as they are convinced, wisely, to venture on no selection themselves, but to ask the Medical Board to name a gentleman for the onerous position of Surgeon-in-Chief. Dr. BAXTER was accordingly nominated by his colleagues, and was at once formally appointed by the Committee ; and the manner in which he has discharged his trying duties up to the present hour affords the proudest vindication of the high trust reposed in him by his colleagues and by the Committee.

The selection of the "field attendants," some three hundred in number, out of several thousand applicants, was a task of extreme difficulty. The few days available for this purpose were quite insufficient for that severe discrimination which the Committee desired to exercise. However, by extraordinary exertions, and by some members of the Committee undertaking a great amount of physical labour, several hundred applicants were put through a physical or medical scrutiny (as to their fitness for service with a field ambulance), and an investigation as to their moral character, as attested by references. The result was, the selection of 250 volunteers as field attendants to proceed with the first Corps. Despite precautions, needless to be set out in detail here, several individuals, quite unworthy of such a glorious service as that of the Irish Ambulance Corps, succeeded in imposing on the examiners ;

but, (on the other hand,) it is the literal truth that the bulk of the Corps—even of the field attendants—were the *elite* of the youth of Ireland, most of them quitting homes of comfort and affluence, and not a few of them, serving as privates at this moment, either in the Ambulance Corps or in the Franco-Irish regiment, being young gentlemen of good fortune and high social position.

On the 5th of October, the *La Fontaine* arrived in Dublin, and, with a punctuality creditable to those members of the Committee charged with providing the myriad necessities for despatch of the Corps, it was announced the same day that all was in readiness for the embarkation of the Corps on the date originally fixed, namely, the following Saturday. On the same evening there arrived in Dublin a contingent of thirty men from Dundalk; which town had most spiritedly and patriotically decided, not only on handing over to the Committee its money collection for the French sick and wounded, but, moreover, on sending a contingent to the *personnel* of the Corps. The towns of Kanturk and Charleville (Cork County) acted similarly; and small contingents of men from various other towns or districts were likewise provided for by the Committee.

Next day, Friday, the 7th of October, in compliance with requests strongly pressed on the Committee, the ambulance waggons, hospital tents, hospital beds, horses, &c., were placed for public view in the Rotundo Gardens; and a vast concourse of the citizens of all social grades and classes, crowded the Gardens to inspect them; and the public press of all shades of

opinion, were warmly unanimous in testifying to the highly creditable manner in which all the arrangements and equipments had been completed by the Committee.

Next day, 8th of October, the critical and laborious work of embarking the Corps, with all its accompanying materiel, was carried out. At 12 noon, the Field Attendants who had been finally "passed," assembled according to notification at the Rotundo, where each man was supplied by the Committee with a blouse, conspicuously marked with the regulation cross of the Geneva Convention, and a hat, around which, on a ribbon, ran the inscription, "Ambulance Irlandaise." A strong serviceable camp rug, and a knapsack containing a goblet, knife, spoon, fork, towel, comb, soap, &c., were also provided for each member of the Corps. Every man had it frequently impressed upon him that the Committee could not undertake to give any outfit of personal clothing to the Corps beyond the camp rug and the blouse and hat, to distinguish them from ordinary civilians; these being all that the attendants in the French Ambulances were provided with.

The Committee expressed to the men their confidence that on being taken into the French service, the Irish Ambulance attendants would be provided, by the French authorities, with at least as good outfit as the native Corps; and the men, one and all, declared they wanted nothing further. As a matter of fact, many angry complaints, on behalf of the volunteers, were made against the examiners, because they were, it was alleged, too strict in refusing to pass men whose clothing seemed insufficient.

For each member of the Corps the Committee provided a parchment Certificate of Enrolment, containing a statement that on the face of the document the Commandant of the Corps would, on the termination of the volunteer's period of service, indorse the character borne by him in the Corps. There was an obvious propriety and wisdom in this arrangement ; but the Committee furthermore wished to have some means of specially distinguishing the Volunteers forwarded by themselves ; as other organizations, notably the London Irish, with which the Committee had no connection, and had no desire to be identified, were engaged in forming and forwarding other Irish Ambulance Corps for service in France.

The following address was also distributed, each member of the Corps receiving a printed copy :—

OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE IRISH AMBULANCE CORPS FOR THE
SERVICE OF FRANCE.

You have undertaken a heavy task, but one which, if worthily performed, will gain for you the gratitude both of your own country and of France.

You go, in this hour of her dire distress, to France, to assist in the care and relief of her wounded soldiers. You go to prove the sympathy which Ireland feels for France. But your work is one of humanity ; and on the battle-field you will go to the relief of all the wounded whom it may be in your power to save—even of the enemies of France.

Members of an Ambulance Corps, you must take no part in the conflict. Your only part must be to save and to relieve suffering. To perform your task worthily and well you must maintain strict discipline.

You will be in the service of France, and your corps will be subject, as an Ambulance Corps, to the orders of the French Government.

Merit the respect of the French and the praise of your own countrymen, by your courage, your patience, your sobriety, your humanity, our faithfulness. Think that the loving eyes of Ireland are upon her sons representing her abroad in this noble and holy work. Think how your faults would grieve Ireland—would disgrace Ireland! Think how your virtues will give joy and honour to Ireland!

Forward then! sons of Ireland, on your glorious mission. Your duties will be arduous, and may be even dangerous, but you will face all those difficulties nobly, remembering that they are endured for France and Ireland. The spirit and energy of your race, well tried in many a field of toil and danger, will carry you over all obstacles, and win for you an honorable fame, which France and Ireland will record in history.

By order of the Committee,

PATRICK MACCABE FAY,	} <i>Hon.</i> <i>Secs.</i>
A. E. LESAGE,	
EDWARD MACMAHON,	

COMMITTEE ROOMS,
40, LR. SACKVILLE-STREET,
8th October, 1870.

By half-past one o'clock the men were finally and formally "mustered into service," and the entire Corps, with Ambulance Waggon, &c., marched to the *La Fontaine* (lying at the North-wall), amidst a scene of indescribable enthusiasm. Thousands of people lined the streets on every side, and, much to the embarrassment of the embarkation, an immense multitude, impelled, however, by the most natural and laudable feelings and sympathies, crowded

the quay. Apart from the difficulty of hoisting on board the Horses, Ambulance Waggon, Medicine Cases, Lint Bales, &c., amidst such a scene of excitement and leave-taking, there were urgent reasons for embarking the Corps at once, and forbidding any subsequent access to the vessel by persons from the shore. In the first place, it was apprehended that a vast number of "stow-aways" would, in the darkness and confusion, secrete themselves on board; so persistent was the determination of hundreds whom the Committee had to refuse, in seeking some mode of reaching France with the Corps. Moreover, if the relatives and friends of the three hundred men to be embarked were allowed on board at the critical moment of embarkation, the captain could not leave the river by the evening tide, and utter disorganization would set in among the men, by reason of "treating" by their friends. To the lasting credit of the people, however, they received with cheerful acquiescence and good humour the apparently harsh and inconsiderate prohibition of leave-taking on board, and in every way aided the members of the Committee in keeping the ship clear. A detachment of Metropolitan Police were in attendance, and rendered the Committee most material assistance. Their activity and good temper were beyond all praise. By great efforts the last of the Waggon and Medicine Cases were got on board by 10 o'clock p.m., barely in time for the vessel to "save the tide.") But the Irish Ambulance Corps was to begin, even before quitting the Irish shore, its noble mission of saving life. In the darkness, the

crowding, the noise, excitement and confusion around the vessel, a man fell into the river, between the quay wall and the ship. The alarm seemed only to seal his doom; for the crowd rushing to the edge of the quay, rendered hopeless all idea of aiding him from the land. The unhappy man was drowning, within a few yards of five or six thousand persons, when Dr. Maguire, of Roscommon, third Surgeon of the Irish Ambulance Corps, sprang from the ship (clothed in his uniform as he was), swam round to where the man fell in, and after a struggle full of great peril, succeeded in grasping and holding him until a rope was lowered, and both were hoisted on board the *La Fontaine*, amidst the deafening plaudits of the vast concourse around. (This young gentleman resigned a lucrative position to volunteer his professional services in the Irish Ambulance Corps.*

Shortly after 10 p.m., the *La Fontaine* steamed out of the river on her way, amidst a scene of enthusiasm rarely witnessed in Dublin harbour. She lay in the roads off Kingstown that night, and next morning before starting on her voyage, some thirty or forty "stow-aways" were discovered and sent on shore. (It subsequently turned out that, besides these, at least as large a number of other men, who had been refused to be passed by the examiners, as unfit by character to serve in the Corps, succeeded in getting on board at the

* Dr. Maguire, soon after the arrival of the Corps in France, was promoted to the command of the Second Division of the Irish Ambulance, which has from the outset been, by special request, attached to the Franc-Tireurs fighting under General Mocquart.

quay, despite the precautions of the Committee, and by entreaties and bribes, induced members of the Corps to let them put on their hats and blouses and proceed in their stead. The bad conduct and evil example and influence of those impostors subsequently at Havre brought much scandal and trouble on the Corps.

The Committee cannot pass from this portion of their proceedings without placing on record their deep sense of obligation to W. H. O'LEARY, Esq., M.D., not only for his services on the Medical Board, but for his invaluable exertions on the occasion of the embarkation. He personally superintended the loading of all the Medical Stores, bore uncomplainingly an amount of physical toil impossible to be over-estimated, and in his zealous anxiety to provide in some measure for the comfort of the Corps, in the midst of the confusion incidental to a night embarkation, was carried off from Dublin in the vessel, and had to be landed next morning at Kingstown.

Meantime, Alderman JOSEPH M'CANN and Mr. P. J. SMYTH—two of the deputation appointed by the Committee to proceed to France, and formally hand over the Corps in the name of Ireland to the French authorities—proceeded by mail route to Havre.

The arrival, disembarkation, and public reception of the Irish Ambulance Corps at Havre, will form a page in the history of France full of pride and glory for Ireland. The event was one, the significance and importance of which, it would be utterly impossible to overrate. The subjoined extracts from the French

journals, spare the Committee the necessity of describing the proceedings.

Unhappily, the labours of the Committee, and the career of the Ambulance were not destined to be all smooth, bright, and agreeable. A few days subsequently, newspaper telegrams published in Dublin stated, that just as the Corps, after spending four days *en fete* in Havre, were on the point of starting for service, it was announced that only 60 out of the 250 Field Attendants were required, and that the rest, unless willing to join an Irish Regiment in course of formation at Caen, were to be sent home. At first the Committee disbelieved these statements, but on finding it to be certain that only sixty Field Attendants and forty Medical Attendants were really retained with the Ambulance, that some seventy or eighty of the Corps were returning, and that a hundred had volunteered into the Irish Regiment, the Committee considered they had great cause of complaint, inasmuch as they had from the outset been given to understand that at least three hundred men would be required with Ambulance No. 1. Either by negligence or design, to have sent out two hundred and fifty men where only sixty were required, would have been grossly culpable, and would more than justify the imputations of those who seemed to think the Committee were engaged in the design of forwarding military volunteers to France. At their meeting of 21st October, the Committee unanimously passed the following resolution:—

“That this Committee express their intense disappointment

that upon the announcement that only one hundred men, including medical staff and field attendants, could accompany its Ambulance Service No. 1, any steps were taken in reference to the remainder of the Corps in Havre, either as to sending them home or offering them the choice of other service in France, until this Committee had first been consulted, inasmuch as this Committee, if made sufficiently acquainted with all the circumstances, would have directed those volunteers to be retained at their expense in Havre, pending the despatch of two additional Ambulance Waggon Services, which this Committee would equip and forward forthwith. That this Committee desires to express its sympathy with the men who, by this untoward circumstance, were obliged to return home, free of expense, to Ireland, and repeat that the omission to consult this Committee in the difficulty that so unexpectedly arose in Havre has alone led to such a disappointment. That this Committee, having from the outset notified its intention of forwarding at least 500 men in the first Ambulance, and having been made aware from the public press that several hundreds of attendants accompanied other Ambulance Services; and still further having taken the precaution, before accepting the services of a single Ambulance volunteer, of sending a deputation to France with a written offer to furnish, should France require them, attendants for several Ambulance Services, and their offer having been officially accepted by the French authorities, this Committee feels that it took all reasonable precaution against any such disappointment as that which has arisen. That this Committee has never had either the right nor the desire to control or interfere with the free choice or action of the members of the Ambulance Corps once they had been formally handed over as such to the French authorities, the Committee deem it right emphatically to disassociate itself from the offer to members of the Corps of service other than that for which they originally volunteered in Dublin—namely, to succour the wounded in the hospitals and on the field of battle.”

The arrival some days subsequently of the deputa-

tion, and the receipt of numerous letters from members of the Corps remaining in France, brought explanations which satisfied the Committee that, deeply as the occurrence was to be deplored, no blame rested with their deputies. The Corps, in its full strength of 285 men, had been duly and formally handed over to, and had been accepted and adopted by, the French Government authorities ; but, after a few days there arrived in Havre a new order, fixing the strength of each single Ambulance Corps much below the original estimate, thus necessitating the reduction of the Irish Ambulance to forty Medical and sixty Field Attendants. Changes still more sudden and unexpected have to be made under the exigencies of circumstances so terrible as those then overwhelming France ; and the Committee resolved that whatever disappointment or hardship it might entail upon the members of the Corps or on themselves, no word of complaint should be uttered. It is further to be stated that the evil example of a few impostors who got mingled with the Corps in the way already indicated—and the too urgent hospitality of the Havre citizens in pressing refreshment on the men—were producing scenes and exercising influences most detrimental to the Corps. No doubt the French authorities concluded it was out of the question to keep in Havre any further time under these circumstances, and exposed to these temptations, any men not *instantly* required for service under the altered estimate of the strength which each Corps should assume. The action of Mr. SMYTH—which according to the versions of the

English press were made to wear an aspect so unfair to that gentleman—amounted simply to this, that finding the order for the reduction of the Corps absolutely given and adhered to as above stated, and feeling poignantly the return to Ireland, under such circumstances, of so many men, he communicated that such of them as preferred service in the Irish Legion, would be accepted in the ranks. About a hundred men in all adopted this alternative ; and although (as they have ceased to belong to the Ambulance Corps,) the Ambulance Committee has no further official connection with them, the Committee feel it right to say here, that the conduct of those men ever since has edified the population of every city and town through which they have passed, and their courage and fortitude in the future may assuredly be trusted no less. The remainder of the men were sent home at the expense of the Committee.

On the 20th of October the order came for the Irish Ambulance to enter on active duty. The story of its labours since then is, the Committee conscientiously believe, one of the proudest and most glorious recorded for Ireland in our times. The various letters and reports hereunto appended, afford the material for a consecutive record which the Committee hope to present in a future report.

When first offering to France an Irish Ambulance Corps, the Committee contemplated only, and undertook only, to raise, equip, and land at a French port, such a Corps free of expense, *all further charge to be undertaken by the French Government.* The glorious generosity of the Irish people, however, has warranted

the Committee in exceeding this offer so far as to undertake *the entire support and expense of the Corps while serving in France!* This heavy outlay—some seven or eight hundreds of pounds per month—the Committee have fearlessly faced, in full reliance that the Irish people will not fail them in carrying through this unprecedented national undertaking.

Nor has the action of the Committee been limited to the sustainment of *the ambulance*. Knowing how acutely the Irish people have been moved by the dreadful sufferings of the French population in the districts desolated by invasion, the Committee early hastened to share amongst those afflicted sufferers the funds which Ireland had entrusted to their care.

At the Committee Meeting of 4th November, the following Resolution was moved by A. M. SULLIVAN, Esq., and seconded by J. F. LOMBARD, Esq., J.P., and passed:—

That in view of the dire distress prevailing amongst the peasantry of the invaded districts of France, by reason of the ruthless desolation of their homes, and plunder of their property by the German invaders, this Committee, while providing in the first instance, as in duty bound, for the necessary wants of our Ambulance Corps (which we have undertaken to sustain), do now resolve, that out of the further funds at their disposal sums of money be forwarded from time to time for the relief of those suffering families; that £300 be now remitted for the above purpose, as follows:—His Grace the Archbishop of Paris, £130; Monsignor Dupanloup, the Bishop of Orleans, £70; his Eminence Cardinal de Bonnechose, the Archbishop of Rouen, £50; the Bishop of Metz, £50.

Already a sum of £651 10s., in addition to the £600 previously forwarded to the Empress, in all

about £1,251 10s., up to 1st January, 1871, has been forwarded by this Committee to be disbursed in a like manner by the Prelates of France.

It was no doubt somewhat hazardous for the Committee thus to draw from its resources what had been reserved for the support of the Ambulance; and beyond question the Committee felt very forcibly that to let the Corps cease its labours, through failure of funds, at a moment when its services were evoking praise and blessings from the people of France, would be a grievous affliction. But on the whole the Committee felt that it was their duty not to let the cry of anguish from Bazeilles, Sedan, and Gravelotte, pass unheeded, while they had a pound to share with such claims. They resolved to trust in Him who replenished the widow's cruise, that He would not let their resources fail the sooner for this courageous act. They confided in the Irish people to assist them, whenever assistance might become necessary, to maintain in unimpaired efficiency the Corps of Succour which has won such a blessed requital in gratitude and honour for Ireland.

The Committee have, in the course of their labours, been somewhat blamed, on the one hand, for not extending more "material" aid to France than mere hospital assistance, and, on the other hand, for allowing the relief which they dispense to reach combatants, even though these be in hospital. It has been contended by censors of the first-class, that the subscribers of this fund wish to assist France, and that the greatest assistance France could receive would be in such war materiel as Birmingham and New York are openly exporting every week. It has been contended by

censors of the second-class that by affording hospital assistance to wounded soldiers, we are merely saving the French military administration so much expenditure to be applied in armaments, and are thus encouraging or assisting war. The answers to both these arguments are so obvious, that the Committee think it needless to discuss the objections here.

Without a word or a line of appeal from this Committee, a sum of nearly £8,000 has been entrusted to their administration by the Irish people. In the Financial Statement appended hereunto, particulars of the receipt and expenditure of that splendid National contribution will be found. It is due to the Diocese of Meath, comprising the Counties of Meath and Westmeath, to assign it here its rightful pre-eminence where all were generous ; by far the largest contribution to the Ambulance and Relief Funds being contributed by the Catholic Clergy and people of that one Diocese.

Every county in Ireland except *two* (Carlow and Antrim) contributed something : Meath giving £563 18s. 9d. ; Westmeath, £597 14s. 1d. ; Dublin, £475 2s. 9d. ; Louth, £218 17s. 7d. ; Wexford, £357 19s. ; Wicklow, £64 13s. 1d. ; Kilkenny, £143 1s. 2d. ; Kildare, £110 5s. 4d. ; Carlow, *nil* ; King's County, £317 9s. 11d. ; Queen's County, £187 11s. 4d. ; Longford, £205 5s. 6d. : Total from Leinster, £3,241 18s. 6d. —Antrim, *nil* ; Londonderry, £1 13s. 6d. ; Donegal, £68 16s. 1d. ; Fermanagh, £68 5s. 9d. ; Cavan, £267 15s. ; Monaghan, £151 3s. 3d. ; Armagh, £245 10s. 4d. ; Tyrone, £45 2s. 3d. ; Down, £114 1s. 6d. : Total from

Ulster, £962 7s. 8*d.*—Cork, £68 18s. 6*d.*; Waterford, £183 7s. 7*d.*; Tipperary, £513 11s. 7*d.*; Limerick, £243 9s. 2*d.*; Clare, £284 7s. 3*d.*; Kerry, £89 9s.: Total from Munster, £1,383 3s. 1*d.*—Leitrim, £252 4s.; Mayo, £386 5s. 2*d.*; Galway, £114 8s. 11*d.*; Roscommon, £143 1s. 9*d.*; Sligo, £301 11s. 7*d.*: Total from Connaught, £1,197 11s. 5*d.*—Total from Counties, £6,785 0s. 8*d.* England, £82 10s. 7*d.*; Scotland, £14 8s. 6*d.*; Isle of Man, £2 14s.; Sundries, per A. M. Sullivan, Esq., £44 3s. 6*d.*; per H. O'Rorke, Esq., £13 8s. 4*d.* Total amount of Subscriptions of £1 and upwards, £580 3s.; total amount of Subscriptions under £1, £259 10s. 10*d.* Received at the Rotundo Gardens. £57 1s. 6*d.* Total, £7,839 0s. 11*d.*

But even the large sum forwarded through this Committee does not afford a full measure of Ireland's generosity on this occasion. Probably as much more has been forwarded direct to France from districts in which collections were made. It will be regrettable if some means be not taken to secure a correct record of all such remittances, so that our country, as a whole, may be rightly credited with what it shall have done at this crisis for our ancient benefactors, the people of France.

The Committee cannot close their report without expressing their grateful thanks to Mr. J. J. O'SCANLON of Havre, who, throughout all the period of their labours, has been indefatigable in his friendly co-operation and assistance. Through him they have been enabled to maintain safe and regular communica-

tions with the Ambulance ; Mr. O'SCANLON freely undertaking all the labours and responsibility incidental to the duties of formally representing them and acting for them in Havre.

In conclusion, the Committee most fervently pray that their sorrowful duties may soon be ended by the dawn of Peace. The horrors amidst which the Irish Ambulance is now labouring, the agonies that are now being endured by the populations surrounding Metz, Sedan, Strasburg, Paris, and Orleans, are probably unsurpassed in the dismal records of war's desolation. But on the other hand, never, in any previous war, were the noblest and holiest feelings of man's nature so actively manifested as in the organized and individual exertions to alleviate the miseries of the sick and wounded victims of this awful struggle. The dark and bloody scene has its ray of light—pure, holy, and bright—in the spectacle of true heroism, presented by the Sisters of Charity, the Christian Brothers, and the Ambulance Corps of all Nations. When posterity comes to contemplate that spectacle, and to reckon the leaders in that Crusade of Mercy, it will be found that “Ireland was there too ;” and that wrapped as she was in her own cares and sufferings, the land that sent St. Argobast to Strasburg, and St. Killian to Franconia—the land that gave Sarsfield and Mountcashel, Dillon and Mac Mahon to the armies of King Louis—gave to France, in this hour of national travail, a new token of gratitude, friendship, and affection, in the IRISH AMBULANCE CORPS.

*The supplementary report
of the Irish Ambulance Corps*

Dr.

Abstract of a Statement of Accounts of the

PROVINCE OF LEINSTER				£	s.	d.	£	s.
To Subscriptions received from the County of Meath	...			563	18	9		
" Do. do. Westmeath	...			597	14	1		
" Do. do. Dublin	...			475	2	9		
" Do. do. Louth	...			218	17	7		
" Do. do. Wexford	...			357	19	0		
" Do. do. Wicklow	...			64	13	1		
" Do. do. Kilkenny	...			143	1	2		
" Do. do. Kildare	...			110	5	4		
" Do. do. Carlow	...			Nil				
" Do. do. King's County	...			317	9	11		
" Do. do. Queen's County	...			187	11	4		
" Do. do. Longford	...			205	5	6		
Total from Leinster	...						£3,241	18
PROVINCE OF ULSTER								
" Do. do. Antrim	...			Nil				
" Do. do. Londonderry	...			1	13	6		
" Do. do. Donegal	...			68	16	1		
" Do. do. Fermanagh	...			68	5	9		
" Do. do. Cavan	...			267	15	0		
" Do. do. Monaghan	...			151	3	3		
" Do. do. Armagh	...			245	10	4		
" Do. do. Tyrone	...			45	2	3		
" Do. do. Down	...			114	1	6		
Total from Ulster	...						£962	7
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER								
" Do. do. Cork	...			68	18	6		
" Do. do. Waterford	...			183	7	7		
" Do. do. Tipperary	...			513	11	7		
" Do. do. Limerick	...			243	9	2		
" Do. do. Clare	...			284	7	3		
" Do. do. Kerry	...			89	9	0		
Total from Munster	...						£1,383	3
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT								
" Do. do. Leitrim	...			252	4	0		
" Do. do. Mayo	...			386	5	2		
" Do. do. Galway	...			114	8	11		
" Do. do. Roscommon	...			143	1	9		
" Do. do. Sligo	...			301	11	7		
Total from Connaught	...						£1,197	11
Total from Counties	...						£6,785	0
" Do. England	...						82	10
" Do. Scotland	...						14	8
" Do. Isle of Man	...						2	14
Sundries, per A. M. Sullivan, Esq.	...						44	3
Do. per H. O'Rorke, Esq.	...						13	8
From Dublin and other parts of Ireland:—								
Total amount of Subscriptions of £1 and upwards...	...						580	3
Do. do. under £1	...						259	10
Received at Rotundo Gardens on the day of Exhibition of the Ambulance Waggon, &c.	...						57	1
TOTAL	...						£7,839	0

We have carefully examined the above Statement of Accounts and compared the

Ambulance Committee, ending 31st December, 1870. Cr.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
August 17.—By cash remitted the Empress Eugenie for the Relief of the French Wounded Soldiers, ...	200	0	0			
Do., do., ...	400	0	0			
November 16.—Remitted the Archbishop of Paris, per Alderman M'Swiney, in aid of the Ambulance in the Irish College, Paris, ...	131	10	0			
Remitted to His Grace Monsignor Dupanloup, Bishop of Orleans, ...	70	0	0			
The Bishop of Metz, ...	50	0	0			
The Cardinal Archbishop of Rouen, ...	50	0	0			
December 22.—Second remittance to Monsignor Dupanloup, Bishop of Orleans, ...	50	0	0			
The Bishop of Metz, ...	50	0	0			
The Bishop of Amiens, ...	50	0	0			
The Bishop of Bourges, ...	50	0	0			
The Cardinal Archbishop of Rouen, ...	50	0	0			
International Society for the Relief of French Sick and Wounded in Havre, ...	100	0	0			
				1,251	10	0
Travelling and Hotel Expenses of the Deputation to France, to make arrangements for the acceptance of the Ambulance Corps, ...				42	4	8
Maintenance of the Ambulance, &c., in France:—						
October 8.—Cash to Mr. O'Loughlin, Paymaster of the Corps ...	46	8	0			
Do. to Dr. Baxter, ...	50	0	0			
12.—Cash to Mr. O'Loughlin, Paymaster, per Alderman M'Cann, ...	300	0	0			
22.—Remitted Mr. O'Loughlin, per Credit Havrais, ...	300	0	0			
November 8.—Do. per Mr. O'Scanlon, ...	300	0	0			
10.—Do. do., ...	300	0	0			
Do. to Mr. Hagenon, ...	75	18	0			
16.—Do. per Mr. O'Scanlon, for Dr. Baxter's Company, ...	300	0	0			
Do. for Dr. Maguire's Company, ...	100	0	0			
29.—Do. to Mr. O'Scanlon, ...	400	0	0			
December 24.—Do. do., ...	400	0	0			
Expenses of Men returned, ...	62	10	0			
				2,634	16	0
Travelling and Hotel Expenses of Deputation to France to deliver the Ambulance Corps to the French authorities, ...				48	14	0
Paid for five Ambulance Waggon, ...	259	4	0			
Paid for eight Horses, Livery, Forage, &c., ...	225	9	2			
Harness, ...	85	4	0			
				569	17	2
Paid for Tents, Flags, and Stretchers, &c., ...				114	10	0
Outfits for the Ambulance Corps—Clothing, Blankets, Rugs, Boots, &c., ...				518	8	0
Medicines, Restoratives, and Surgical Instruments, ...				180	8	4
Advertising receipt of Subscriptions, &c., ...				144	10	6
Paid the Freight for the Ship <i>La Fontaine</i> , for conveying the Ambulance Corps, Horses, Waggon, &c., from Dublin to Havre, ...	500	0	0			
Office Expenses in Talbot-street, ...	19	0	6			
Clerks and Porters—engaged during the examination of the Corps, ...	65	2	3			
Telegrams and Postage, ...	22	6	6			
Expenses at the Rotundo Gardens for exhibition of Ambulance Waggon, &c. (£57 1s. 6d. was received by this exhibition), ...	23	4	4			
Printing and Stationery, ...	54	8	4			
Hotel Expenses for Dundalk and Charleville contingents to the Ambulance Corps, ...	21	8	9			
French Phrase Books and Prayer Books, ...	13	0	0			
Sundry expenses of Embarkation Tender, ...	9	18	0			
Car Hire, Packing Cases, Freight, &c., of Bales of Lint, Medicine, &c., ...	21	10	2			
				6,254	17	6
By Balance in hands, ...				1,584	3	5
				£7,839	0	11

Vouchers with the various items of expenditure, and found same correct.

JOHN MARTIN, M.P.
IGNATIUS J. KENNEDY, } Auditors.

PATRICK BULFIN, Lord Mayor of Dublin, *Chairman*.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.

MEATH.

	£	s.	d.
Trim—per Rev. C. Keoghan, C.C. ...	43	15	8
Athboy—per W. Darby, Esq., and Jas. Lynch, Esq.	28	18	0
Skreen—per Rev. J. Kelly, P.P. ...	26	15	4
Drumconrath—per M. Hill, Esq. ...	12	0	6
Do. do. ...	1	7	0
Kells and Girley—per Very Rev. J. Nicoll, P.P.	55	2	6
Carnaross—per Rev. T. Farrell, P.P. ...	17	1	3
Arcath & Clonalry—per Messrs. Dowling & Masterson	28	17	1
Longwood—per Rev. Mr. Blake, P.P. ...	22	17	0
Moynalty—per Rev. Mr. Ginty, P.P. ...	23	10	0
Dunboyne—per Rev. Mr. Tighe, C.C. ...	48	0	7
Bohermeen, Cortown—per Rev. Mr. Kearny, P.P.	30	10	0
Batterstown, Kilcloon—per Rev. Mr. Lynch, C.C.	27	10	3
Duleek—per Rev. Mr. Ward, P.P. ...	15	5	3
Julianstown—per Rev. J. Wheeler, P.P. ...	25	13	6
Kilberry—per Rev. H. Barton, P.P. ...	13	8	4
Castletown, Fletcherstown—per A. M. Sullivan, Esq.	15	0	0
Navan—per J. Manly, Esq., Hibernian Bank...	88	10	6
Kilskier—per Rev. Mr. Fagan, C.C....	16	9 ^u	0
Do. do. ...	0	8	6
Johnstown—per Mr. J. Dignam ...	7	0	0
Trim, North Commons of—per Messrs. Clarke and Givney ...	2	4	10
Kidalkey—per A. Dunne, Esq. ...	2	9	0
Do. do. ...	11	4	8

£563 18 9

WESTMEATH.

	£	s.	d.
Clonmellon—per Rev. J. Dowling, P.P. ...	28	13	6
Castlepollard—per Rev. J. Caldwell, C.C. ...	22	4	7
Ratharny—per Rev. E. O'Rourke, P.P. ...	15	0	6
Killucan—do. ...	30	0	0
Kill—per Rev. Mr. Gilfoyle, C.C. ...	17	8	9
Drumrany—per Rev. T. Guinane, P.P. ...	27	6	8
Kilkenny West ...	24	6	6
Mullingar—per W. Farrell, Esq. ...	70	0	0
Johnstown Bridge & Broadford—per Messrs. Burke and M'Namara ...	62	8	3
Dysart & Churchtown—per Rev. R J. Kelsh, P.P. ...	14	10	0
Ballyboggin & Castlejordan—per Rev. Mr. Kealy, P.P. ...	45	19	10
Multyfarnham & Laivey—per Rev. J. Sheridan P.P. ...	23	0	0
Athlone—per P. Maxwell, Esq. ...	70	0	0
Castletown-Geogeghan—per A. M. Sullivan, Esq. ...	22	1	0
Moate and Boyagh—per A. M. Sullivan, Esq. ...	22	14	6
Kilbeggan—From employees in the distillery of J. Meaher, Esq. ...	3	10	0
Do. From employees in the brewery of Messrs. Egan & Co. ...	5	7	0
Turin and Taughmon—per A. M. Sullivan, Esq. ...	39	10	3
Moyvore—per Rev. R. Blake, P.P. ...	20	7	6
Ballincargy & Sonna—per Rev. C. R. Molloy, C.C. ...	33	5	3
	£597	14	1

DUBLIN.

Friend, per—Collected in Bray ...	1	7	6
Kingstown—per Madame Kelly ...	21	0	6
Dalkey — ...	2	16	6
Do. per E. M'Weeny, Esq. ...	1	2	6
Cabinteely—per W. Costelloe ...	0	13	6
Ballybrack—per L. Casey and Patrick Stanley ...	3	0	10
Balbriggan— ...	2	0	6
Bray—per M. P. Ivory ...	1	18	0
Irishstown—per J. Spain, Esq ...	4	0	0
Kingstown—per M. T. Sercy ...	1	14	0

	£	s.	d.
Ballybrack—per Mr. P. Donoghoe	0	15	6
Balbriggan—per Mr. J. B. Murphy	23	10	6
Saggart—From the Workmen, Swiftbrook Paper Mill	8	3	0
Dalkey—per H. O'Rourke, Esq., T.C.	13	0	8
Do. do. (Second Subscription)	6	19	4
Howth—per W. A. Lalor	6	9	0
Blackrock—per A. M. Sullivan, Esq.	1	15	6
Do. per Mr. Doyle	1	18	0
Per L. Morel, Denmark-street	1	9	3
Per Rev. C. Meehan, St. Michael and John's	1	15	0
Rope Makers' Society	2	15	6
Do. (Second Subscription)	0	18	6
Assistants in Messrs. Arnott & Co.'s	3	4	6
Do. in Messrs. M'Swiney, Delaney, & Co.'s	5	0	0
Per Rev. J. Barry, Rathmines	0	11	0
Per Mr. M. Kappock, Haymarket	1	6	0
A Friend—Collected, South City	22	14	6
Per Miss Morrissey, College-green	1	2	6
Per E. Roche, Westmoreland-street	1	15	0
Employees in the <i>Freeman's Journal</i>	1	9	6
Some Members of Silk Trade	2	4	0
Per Rev. P. Kinsella, Hanover-street	0	13	6
Collected by a few friends	1	2	6
Regular Carpenters, Elephant-lane	2	2	6
From Long Lane	1	4	6
Per P. Scully	1	13	6
From Workmen	1	0	0
Per R. G.	1	0	0
Per Mr. Clohessey	1	0	0
Per Mr. M'Conroy	0	10	0
Per P. Martin, Thomas-st.	2	6	0
Per F. M'Carthy	0	13	0
A Collection, per Marie	3	0	0
T. C. Hunter	0	15	0
Men employed in the erection of Wine Stores, Mabbot-lane	2	18	0

	£	s.	d.
Per P. Murphy, Bow-lane	2	1	6
Per Mrs. Moore, Stephen's-green	0	15	6
Per Miss B. Boland	0	10	4
Wm. Augustus Ross, Esq., Belfast, per Dr. Gogerty	10	0	0
Sisters of Charity, St. Vincent's Orphanage ...	3	0	0
From a Dublin House	1	15	9
Per J. Gregory, King's Inns-street	0	15	6
Workmen, Alliance Gas Works, per Messrs.			
Morris and Finn	3	6	0
From Members of St. James's Society ...	5	0	0
Per J. Corcoran	1	2	3
Per Messrs. E. Harford and S. Cuddy, Thomas-			
street	1	0	0
Per R. Eustace, Weaver's square, from men in			
his employment	7	3	2
Per B. M'Manus, Little Green-street ...	4	12	6
Per W. Powell	0	7	3
Employees, Seville Works	0	17	3
Per Mr. Keegan... ..	0	8	0
Confraternity of St. Francis, Merchants'-quay	1	11	0
Per W. M.	0	7	6
Per R. Quinn, Esq.	0	9	9
Employees in Messrs. Warren's, Thomas-street	3	0	0
Per Hugh McIntyre, North Summer-street ...	1	0	0
Per a Friend to the French	13	5	6
Per Mrs. Quinn, Little-green	0	10	0
St. Kevin's Loan Fund Society, per J. Cullen	0	10	0
A few Workmen, S. & W. Railway	1	11	6
Queen of Hope Society	0	10	6
Per W. Seeran	0	6	6
Per Mr. Brisco, Summer-hill Parade ...	0	5	3
Per Mr. Nolan	0	6	0
Per Miss Morrissey, College-green	1	12	0
Per Master J. F. Hayden	2	0	0
Per Mr. J. O'Toole, Wexford-street... ..	0	12	9
Workmen in Messrs. Moran & Son's, Merchants'-quay	0	10	0
Do. in Mr. O'Neil's factory, North Strand	1	6	10

	£	s.	d.
Employees Goods Depot, Great Southern & Western			
Railway	5	8	6
Confraternity, Upper Gardiner-street ...	1	10	0
Per Rev. J. Burke, O.P.	4	0	0
Confraternity of St. Joseph, North-strand ...	1	0	0
A Sympathiser of the French	1	10	6
Employees of Mr. H. Sheridan, Bridgefoot-street	1	15	6
Per Mr. J. J. Keegan (a few commercial men)	3	0	0
Per Mons. Phillipe, Grafton-street ...	1	2	0
Per Mr. J. Mathews, Eblana Terrace ...	1	11	6
Per D. Hamell, D. & D. Railway ...	0	18	0
Per F. Murphy, City-quay	1	10	0
Per Messrs. Cunningham & Cummins, from the cab and car drivers, Bride-street	5	0	0
Employees Messrs. Gerty & Rourke, Baggot-street	1	6	6
Per Mr. Thomas Verel	1	4	0
Per Mr. Bolger, from Stokers, Alliance Gas Works	3	4	0
Per H. Leonard, Mary-street	2	0	0
Per St. Peter's Confraternity	3	14	3
Per Miss Holles	0	13	0
Per R. O'Connor, North King-street ...	3	2	0
Queen of Hope Society, per W. Byrne, Esq ...	0	10	6
Carpenters, Carriage, Wagon, and Locomotive Work- men, M. G. W. Railway	7	10	0
Per Thomas Nolan, Great Britain-street ...	0	8	0
Per W. S. M.	3	4	0
Per Miss Beehan, Portobello	1	11	0
Per Mr. Gahan, Henry-street	1	6	6
Per Mr. G. Kelly, from St. Joseph's Tontine Society	1	0	0
Per Mr. J. McCarthy, Kevin-street... ..	2	9	0
Employees in the Anchor Brewery per J. Moran, Esq.	30	7	0
Per Mr. G. Mordaunt, Camden-street. ...	3	15	6
Per Mrs. Moore	3	0	0
Per W.	6	1	0
Per P. Kelly, Talbot-street	5	6	7
Per Rev. Mr. Ahearn, O.M.I., Inchicore ...	2	3	6
Per Master J. F. Hayden, Clarendon-street ...	1	10	0

	£	s.	d.
Per P. Keiran	1	0	0
Per Mr. McDonnell	1	18	9
Per Mr. Kelly, Thomas-street	1	0	0
Per P. P. E.	0	12	6
Per L. O'Toole, North wall	1	0	0
Per P. M'Donough	3	0	0
Workmen in employment of Corporation	7	10	0
Per W. Hetherington	2	7	0
Per Messrs. Murphy and Edwards	0	7	6
Per Mr. J. Fox, Haddington-road	3	5	0
Workmen, in Mr. M'Cormack's, Talbot-street	1	0	0
Per M. J. Tunney, Ringsend	2	13	6
Per P. Tynan, Drumcondra	1	6	2
Per J. Langan	1	1	6
Per Mrs. E. Moore, Wexford-street	0	12	6
Per E. M'Donnell	5	0	0
Per P. D.	1	0	0
Per T. Hyland, Confraternity, Marlborough-street	2	0	0
Per B. Byrne, Amalgamated Labourers	6	6	5
Workmen, Messrs. Tierney and Sons, Eden-quay	1	10	0
Per Mr. R. Neville, Workmen, Messrs. Murphy and Sons, Amiens-street	2	14	6
Collected by Mr. Neville	1	6	0
Per J. Brophy, Employees North-wall Saw Mills	4	1	9
Operative Bakers' Association, 8, Upper Bridge-st., per P. Brennan	10	0	0
Employees of Messrs. Kelly and Dunne, Watling- street, per Messrs. Larkin and Grove	6	0	2
Shelbourne Hotel Servants, per Mons. Gossy	8	5	6
Per J. Tuohill, Esq., in small sums	0	17	0
Per P. MacCabe Fay, Esq., from the Grocers' As- sistants of Dublin	16	8	0
Per W. Thompson, Esq.	1	4	0
Gentlemen's Boot Makers' Society, per Messrs. Marshall and Price	12	0	0
Per P. Molloy, South City Tontine Society	1	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Per Mr. Kelly, St. Patrick's Burial Society ...	1	5	0
Workmen of Mr. Doherty, at Sir John's-quay	4	10	0
Society of Shop and Warehouse Porters ...	5	0	0
A Few Workmen, Rathgar ...	1	8	6
	£475	2	9

LOUTH.

Forkhill—per Rev. T. C. Hamill, C.C. ...	21	4	0
Carlingford—per Rev. T. M'Varry, P.P. ...	4	13	9
Ardee—per T. Halfpenny, Esq. ...	25	10	0
Dundalk—per J. Connick, Esq. ...	130	0	0
Louth and Stonetown—per Rev. J. Clarke, P.P.	31	17	4
Killanny—Rev. Mr. Murphy, P.P. ...	5	12	6
	£218	17	7

WEXFORD.

New Ross—per P. C. De Vere, Esq. ...	28	5	6
Do.—Confraternity of St. Augustine ...	5	17	6
Wexford—per The Rt. Worshipful J. Hinton, Mayor	100	0	0
Piercetown—per Very Rev. Dean Kirwan, P.P.	19	5	0
Gorey—per M. J. Doyle, Esq. ...	26	2	3
Enniscorthy—W. Murphy and M. Dempsey, Esqrs.	87	4	3
Ramsgrange—per Rev. P. Doyle, P.P. ...	26	0	0
Boolavogue—per A. M. Sullivan, Esq. ...	18	4	0
Ferns—do. ...	14	10	0
New Ross—per Messrs. Hennessy and Fleming	2	10	6
Newtownbarry—per A. M. Sullivan, Esq. ...	30	0	0
	£357	19	0

WICKLOW.

Arklow—per T. Murray and J. Murphy, Esqrs.	30	0	0
Rathdrum—per Messrs. Byrne and Hall ...	24	1	1
A Collection ...	1	2	0
Aughrim & Rathdrum—Messrs. Byrne & Redmond	7	10	0
Carnew ...	0	10	0
A few Friends, ...	1	10	0
	£64	13	1

KILKENNY.

		£	s.	d.
Ballyraggett—per D. J. Ryan, Esq.	...	2	14	0
Do. per N. Murphy, Esq	...	28	15	0
Lisdowny—per Rev. J. Quarry, P.P.	...	37	17	0
Thomastown—per Rev. P. Nolan, C.C.	...	54	9	6
Stoneyford—per Rev. W. Richard, P.P.	...	19	5	8
		£143	1	2

KILDARE.

Soldiers, Curragh Camp	...	...	1	8	6
Servants, Normanby Lodge, Kildare	...	...	0	7	6
Moone—per M. Fay, Esq. ...	...	...	1	1	0
Rathangan—per E. Murphy, Esq. ...	...	...	21	0	0
Ballymore-Eustace—per H. Copeland, Esq. ...	...	...	7	14	6
Dunforth and Carbery—per Rev. H. Dunne, P.P.	...	...	30	0	0
Kilcock—per Messrs. D. Finn and M. Rochfort	...	...	26	0	10
Newtown—per Messrs. T. Monaghan and J. Dillon	...	...	18	9	0
Celbridge—per Miss Brae ...	...	...	4	4	0
			£110	5	4

CARLOW.—Nil.

KING'S COUNTY.

Workmen in Ballyduff Quarries, Tullamore, per					
J. Molloy, Esq, ...	...	...	6	6	1
Edenderry—per H. Pelin, Esq. ...	...	...	32	12	0
Clara—per M. White, Esq. ...	...	...	13	12	0
Banagher—per Rev. P. Maguire, C.C. ...	...	...	20	0	0
Killeigh and Geashill—per Rev. M. Dowling, P.P.	...	...	54	0	0
Birr and Laughkeran—per Rev. J. Egan, P.P.	...	...	100	0	0
Cloghan—per T. Dooly, Esq. ...	...	...	31	6	2
Do. per Rev. K. Egan, P.P. ...	...	...	0	7	6
Tullamore—per A. M. Sullivan, Esq. ...	...	...	32	16	2
Ferbane and Tassar—per P. Madden, Esq. ...	...	...	26	10	0
			£317	9	11

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

	£	s.	d.
Monasterevan—per Messrs. Rooney & Dorney ...	26	5	6
Raheen—Mountrath—per Rev. J. Sinnott ...	18	0	0
Rosenallis—per J. Rafter, Esq., J.P. ...	43	1	6
Borris in Ossory—per Rev. J. Birch, P.P. ...	20	4	6
Arleso and Castletown—per P. Cahill, Esq. ...	37	16	7
Ballyroon—per M. J. Harrison, Esq. ...	25	3	4
Raheenduff—per A. M. Sullivan, Esq. ...	16	19	11
	£187	11	4

LONGFORD.

Lanesboro'—per Rev. Mr. McGivney, P.P. ..	4	14	0
Longford—per T. McKeon, Esq. ...	1	2	9
Do. per P. Egan, Esq. ...	32	13	10
Crien and Cooleeny—per P. Stafford, Esq. ...	3	10	0
Granard—per Rev. E. McGaver, P.P. ...	30	13	0
Kenagh—per Rev. J. Skelly, P.P. ...	21	0	0
Abbeylara—per Rev. N. O'Flanagan, P.P. ...	13	6	6
Killashee—per Rev. P. Lee, P.P. ..	19	12	11
Kilglass—per Rev. G. York, P.P. ...	24	0	0
Killoe—per Rev. B. O'Reilly, P.P. ..	13	3	0
Drumluman—per Rev. F. Comasky, C.C. ...	22	1	0
Ardagh—per Rev. P. O'Reilly, C.C. ...	19	8	6
	£205	5	6

ANTRIM.—*Nil.*

LONDONDERRY.

Londonderry—per A. M. Sullivan, Esq. ...	1	13	6
	£1	13	6

DONEGAL.

Innismacsaint—per Rev. T. Killaghan, P.P. ...	27	2	1
Raphoe, Convoy—per Rev. P. M'Menamin, P.P. ...	31	0	0
Moville—per A. M. Sullivan, Esq. ...	10	14	0
	£68	16	1

FERMANAGH.

	£	s.	d.
Enniskillen—per J. Kenny, Esq., and E. M'Nulty, Esq.	23	3	0
Cleenish—per Rev. P. Carroll, P.P. ...	19	15	0
Maguire's Bridge—per Rev. P. Maguire, P.P.	11	0	0
Lisnaskea district—per Rev. P. Maguire, P.P.	14	7	9

£68 5 9

CAVAN.

Scrabby—From a few friends	2	0	0
Kingscourt—per Rev. P. Briody, C.C. ...	14	4	0
Do. do. ...	7	11	0
Drumlane	4	0	0
Workmen at Ross Quarry	3	0	0
Cavan—per T. Kirwan and T. Maguire, Esqrs.	17	0	0
Drumlane—per Rev. P. O'Reilly, P.P. ...	11	10	0
Do. do.	9	15	0
Lurgan, Virginia—per Rev. J. O'Reilly, P.P. ...	36	15	6
Ballinagh—per Rev. C. M'Sharry	13	18	1
Staghall—per Rev. P. O'Reilly, P.P. ...	1	10	0
Lavey—per Rev. T. Smith, C.C.	16	13	0
Kilnaleek—per P. M'Givney, Esq.	6	10	0
Redhills, Anna—per P. M'Entee and P. M'Donald, Esqrs.	12	9	6
Killeshandra—per J. Y. Fuller, Esq. ...	1	15	0
Mullayhoran—per Rev. J. Lee, C.C. ...	15	18	2
Anna (Belturbet district)—per E. T. Winslow, Esq.	37	0	6
Killinkere—per Rev. C. O'Reilly, C.C. ...	27	13	6
Tullyvin—per J. Drennan, Esq.	23	10	3
Scrabby—per P. Briody, Esq.	5	1	6

£267 15 0

MONAGHAN.

Carrickmacross—per P. Hoey, Esq.	39	0	0
Clones—per P. M'Givney and E. Maguire, Esqrs.	54	0	0
Magheracloon—per Rev. J. Hoey, P.P. ...	29	0	6
Donaghmoynce—per Rev. J. M'Donnell, P.P.	29	2	9

£151 3 3

ARMAGH.

	£	s.	d.
Armagh—Per Rev. J. Rafferty, Adm. ...	68	5	0
Mountmorris—per Rev. J. M'Mahon, P.P. ...	25	0	0
Crossmaglen—per J. M'Donnell, Esq. ...	52	12	0
Loughgilly—per Rev. J. M'Mahon, P.P. ...	13	7	6
Killeeny, Lower—per Rev. Mr. Kevill, P.P. ...	47	9	10
Loughgilly—per Messrs. Cosgrave and Markey	20	3	2
Pointzpass—per A. M. Sullivan, Esq. ...	8	12	10
Markethill—per A. M. Sullivan, Esq. ...	10	0	0
	£245	10	4

TYRONE.

Omagh—per Rev. B. M'Namara, P.P. ...	24	10	0
Castlederg—per G. M'Hugh and W. Elpanesy	20	12	3
	£45	2	3

DOWN.

Newry (Collected by the Ladies)—per Rev. T. M'Giverin, C.C.	113	5	0
Do —per F. Morgan, Esq.	0	16	6
	£114	1	6

CORK.

	£	s.	d.
Kinsale—per Officers' Mess, 22nd Regiment ...	17	4	6
Kanturk—per P. F. Johnstone, Esq. ...	51	14	0
	£68	18	6

WATERFORD.

	£	s.	d.
Dungarvan (and surrounding districts)—per } M. A. Anthony, Esq. }	162	7	7
Modelyo and Affane—per Rev. T. Burke, P.P.	21	0	0
	£183	7	7

TIPPERARY.

	£	s.	d.
New Inn—per Rev. J. Ryan, P.P. ...	25	0	0
Cashel—(workmen employed building at the Convent)	1	19	6
Do.—per J. D. Cobets, Esq. ...	1	5	0
Galbally and Clonby—per Rev. P. Feehan, P.P.	41	10	0
Thurles—per J. Ryan and T. Divane, Esqrs....	90	0	0
Gurtnahoe—per H. Rorke and S. Ryan, Esqrs.	46	3	0
Killenaule—per Rev. J. B. Handly, C.C. ...	11	1	0
Templemore—per Rev. T. Kinane, C.C. ...	47	9	0
Cappawhite—per Rev. M. Callanan, P.P. ...	25	6	0
Clonmel—per O'Connell Hackett, Esq. ...	16	4	0
Clooneen and Drangan—per do. ...	31	5	0
Fethard—per J. M'Carthy, Esq. ...	25	2	0
Newport—per A. M. Sullivan, Esq....	55	10	0
Tipperary (Clonmel) per do. ...	40	0	0
Latten and Cullen per do. ...	28	17	1
Cloheen per do. ...	27	0	0
	£513	11	7

LIMERICK.

Kilmallock—per S. Walsh, Esq. ...	21	0	0
Ardpatrick—per Rev. T. M'Enery, P.P. ..	40	0	0
Cerihan—per Rev. T. Gilhooly, P.P. ...	24	0	0
Limerick—per L. Kelly, Esq. ...	102	15	2
Do. per A. M. Sullivan, Esq. ...	3	0	0
Askeaton—per do. ...	52	14	0
	£243	9	2

CLARE.

Rath and Corofin—per Rev. J. M'Mahon, P.P.	35	15	0
Ennis—per Rev. J. Fogarty, C.C. ...	131	10	0
Kilrush—per A. M. Sullivan, Esq. ...	85	10	0
Ruan, Ennis—per Rev. M. Spain, P.P. ...	5	4	3
Newmarket-on-Fergus—per Rev. S. Malone, P.P.	26	8	0
	£284	7	3

KERRY.

	£	s.	d.
Tarbert—per Rev. D. Foley, P.P. ...	16	16	0
Ballybunion—per Rev. M. O'Connor, P.P. ...	30	13	0
Rathmore—per Rev. E. Walsh, P.P. ...	42	0	0
	£89	9	0

LEITRIM.

Carrick-on-Shannon—per P. Barrett and W. Tunny, Esqrs. ...	45	6	6
Mohill—per F. Quinn and M. Reynolds, Esqrs	40	18	0
Kilmore—per M. Handly, Esq. ...	20	4	2
Foxfield—per Rev. J. Lee, C.C. ...	18	0	0
Kilronan—per Rev. Mr. Broder, P.P. ...	43	4	0
Ballinamore—per Rev. L. Carroll, C.C. ...	29	15	4
Annaduff—per Rev. J. Brady, C.C. ...	17	9	0
Innismag Rath, Drumkeerin—per D. Clancy, Esq.	32	4	6
Manorhamilton—A Few Friends ...	5	2	6
	£252	4	0

MAYO.

Killasser, Swinford—per Very Rev. J. Finn, P.P.	8	0	6
Killala—per Rev. A. M. Conway, P.P. ...	11	0	0
Crossmolina—per Rev. Dr. Costello, P.P. ...	30	0	0
Balla—per Rev. E. Gibbons, P.P. ...	41	5	0
Ballinrobe—per A. M. Sullivan, Esq. ...	43	0	0
Ballisakery—per Rev. T. Timlin, P.P. ...	8	6	0
Keelogue—per Rev. G. Burke, P.P. ...	23	14	2
Kilmovee—per Very Rev. Canon Finn, P.P. ...	17	2	0
Kilconduff, Swinford—per Very Rev. Mr. Durcan, P.P. ...	51	3	6
Partry—per Rev. T. M'Walters, P.P. ...	9	9	0
Mayo and Rosha—per Rev. P. Sheridan, P.P.	9	13	0
Kilmeena, Westport—per Rev. Mr. O'Donnell, P.P.	15	0	0
Carracastle—per A. M. Sullivan, Esq. ...	22	4	6
Castlebar—per A. M. Sullivan, Esq. ...	42	5	0
Bangor Erris—per A. M. Sullivan, Esq. ...	9	0	0
Tower Hill, Ballyglass—per C. J. Blake, Esq.	44	0	0
Leenane—per A. M. Sullivan, Esq. ...	1	2	6
	£386	5	2

GALWAY.

	£	s.	d.
Ballygar—per Rev. J. Healy, C.C. ...	1	10	0
Ardrahan—per Rev. P. M'Donagh, P.P. ...	2	6	0
Kiltulla—per Rev. P. M'Loughlin, P.P. ...	6	10	0
Ballinasloe—per P. Madden and W. Tiers, Esqrs. ...	43	5	8
Portumna—per Rev. Patrick Mullin, C.C. ...	8	10	0
Dunmore—per J. S. M'Donagh, Esq. ...	32	7	0
Aughrim—per Rev. Mr. Manning, P.P. ...	11	15	0
Moycullen—per A. M. Sullivan, Esq. ...	8	5	3
	£114	8	11

ROSCOMMON.

Boyle—per Mark M'Dermott, Esq. ...	50	0	0
Elphin—per Mrs. Stafford ...	6	0	0
Tulsk—per T. Hanigan, Esq. ...	18	0	0
Roosky—per J. P. Maguire, Esq. ...	1	16	3
Do. do. ...	18	8	6
Cootehall, Boyle—per J. Doyle, Esq. ...	24	17	0
Knockvicar—per A. M. Sullivan, Esq. ...	24	0	0
	£143	1	9

SLIGO.

Sligo—per M. Flannery, Esq. ...	108	0	6
Easky—per Very Rev. M. J. Griffin ...	22	0	0
Kilfree—per Very Rev. R. Brennan, P.P. ...	21	0	0
Dromard, Ballisodare—per Rev. P. M'Nulty ..	27	11	6
Grangebeg—per M. Flannery, Esq. ...	13	10	0
Coolany—per Rev. P. Lowry, P.P. ...	15	8	0
Ballymote—per J. A. O'Brien, Esq. ...	42	0	0
Kilmastrany—per Messrs. Loughlin and Devine	16	14	3
Bunenaden—per A. M. Sullivan, Esq. ...	28	4	0
Templeboy (Skreen)—per M. Flannery, Esq.	5	13	4
Sligo—per Dominican Fathers ...	1	10	0
	£301	11	7

ENGLAND.				£	s.	d.
Dewsbury	...	...	...	1	2	6
Ashton-under-Lyne	...	...	...	18	18	8
Liverpool—per A. M. Sullivan, Esq.	...	...	...	1	17	0
Kidderminster	do.	...	...	5	3	5
Bradford	do.	...	...	1	7	0
Manchester	do.	...	...	20	0	0
Westminster	do.	...	...	4	3	0
Staffordshire	do.	...	...	2	11	6
Newcastle-on-Tyne	do.	...	...	27	7	6
				£82	10	7

SCOTLAND.

Greenburne—per A. M. Sullivan, Esq.	...	£14	8	6
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ISLE OF MAN.

Douglas—per P. McEntiggart	...	2	14	0
*Sundries—per A. M. Sullivan, Esq.,	...	44	3	6
Per H. O'Rorke, Esq., T.C.	...	13	8	4
Received at the Rotundo Gardens on the day of the exhibition of the Ambulance Waggon		57	1	6

*Individual Subscriptions of £1 and upwards from Dublin
and various parts.*

Dr. George Atkinson, Richmond-parade	...	1	0	0
An Irishman, who feels deeply for the Wounded French	...	1	0	0
E. McMahon, Esq., 3, Thomond-terrace, North Circular-road	...	1	0	0
Major Knox, D.L., <i>Irish Times</i>	...	1	0	0
J. Hunter, Captain, H.P.	...	1	0	0
H. Pruvot, Esq.	...	1	0	0
J. Spain, Esq., Abbey-street	...	1	0	0
F. W. Byrne, Esq.	...	1	0	0
J. G. Mooney, Esq., Abbey-street	...	1	0	0
G. M. Malone, Esq., York Hotel, Anne-street		1	0	0
A. Mouillot, Esq., College-green	...	1	0	0

* This amount includes £18 12s. from Rev. JOHN EGAN, P.P.,
Ogonnelloe, Killaloe.

	£	s.	d.
J. F. Lombard, Esq., J.P., Henry-street ...	1	0	0
Mons. D'Aulnay, 22, Upper Leeson-street ...	1	0	0
I. J. Kennedy, Esq., Capel-street ...	1	0	0
A. E. Lesage, Esq., 40, Lower Sackville-street	1	0	0
E. O'Callaghan, Esq., Kellystown House, Clonsilla	2	2	0
Alexander McDonald, Esq., Merchants'-quay ...	1	0	0
James McLean, Esq., Lincoln-lane ...	1	0	0
Charles G. Mahon, Newpark ...	3	0	0
Mrs. M. Begg, Great Britain-street ...	1	0	0
J. Fagan, Esq., 19, Aston's-quay ...	1	0	0
J. Gorman, Esq., Dalkey ...	1	0	0
Madame de Ronault, Westland-row ...	1	0	0
A. Eustace, Esq., Weaver-square ...	1	0	0
R. Eustace, Esq., do. ...	1	0	0
R. Pigott, Esq., <i>Irishman</i> ..	1	0	0
A. Langan, Esq., 30, North King-street ...	1	0	0
Prosper Lore, Esq., 102, Capel-street ...	1	0	0
Rev. C. Keegan, C.C., Chapel-house, Trim, co. Meath ...	1	0	0
Very Rev. Monsignor Woodlock, C.U. ...	1	0	0
Madame Bertault ...	1	0	0
H. Talbot, Esq., Rathgar ...	1	0	0
Dr. Hyland, 13, Rutland-square ...	1	0	0
J. Langan, Esq., 67, Middle Abbey-street ...	1	0	0
De Jarney ...	1	0	0
F. Brett, Esq., Aughrim-street ...	1	0	0
Rt. Hon. Lord French, Fitzwilliam-terrace, Bray	10	0	0
R. L. ...	1	0	0
Rev. Mr. Purcell, Marlborough-street ...	1	0	0
Mons. T. Poirotte, Dawson-street ...	1	0	0
Mdme. D. Poirotte, Suffolk-street ...	2	0	0
T. Ryan, Esq., 106, Gt. Brunswick-street ...	1	0	0
J. H. Peard, Esq. ...	1	0	0
J. P. Hartford, Kenilworth-square ...	1	0	0
J. C. O'Meagher, Esq., Granby-row ...	1	0	0
E. Favre, Esq., Nassau-street ...	1	0	0
P. Maxwell, Esq., North Gt. George's-street ...	1	0	0

	£	s.	d.
J. Biggs, Belgrove, Clontarf	1	0	0
F. O'Farrell, Castle-avenue	1	0	0
Sir John Bradstreet, Bart.	1	0	0
G. M'Cormack, Esq., M.D., T.C., Usher's-island	1	0	0
Sympathiser with a Great Nation in temporary adversity	2	0	0
Mrs. Murphy, Usher's-quay	1	0	0
J. Macduff, Esq.	1	0	0
Messrs. Dollard and Co.	1	0	0
J. B. Murtagh, Belvidere-place	1	0	0
M. Roche, Esq., Cloonkeen, Tuam	1	0	0
L. O'Shea, Esq., The Rennies, Kinsale	1	0	0
A Friend of the French	1	0	0
M. Kappock, Esq., Haymarket	1	0	0
Mons. Girardin, William-street	2	0	0
Mons. Langlois, Viceregal lodge	2	0	0
W. Keogh, Esq., jun., Bushy-park	5	0	0
Miss Ratcliff, Morehampton-terrace	1	0	0
H. J. Cahen, Esq., Turf Hotel	1	0	0
G. L. Mansfield, Esq., Morristown Lattin, Naas	5	0	0
J. Doherty, Lower Dominick-street	1	0	0
Celticus	1	0	0
P. Peakin, Bull-alley	1	0	0
W. Maher, Esq., Galtrim house	1	0	0
Mrs. Magee, Cork-street	1	0	0
B. Keeley, Westley-terrace	1	0	0
Madame de Maillie, Bray	1	0	0
Hon. E. M. King Harman	5	0	0
T. J. Connell, Esq., Bettiville, Wexford	5	0	0
Stephen Walsh, Esq., Kilmallock (and 10s. monthly)	1	0	0
Rev. P. Geraghty, P.P., Backan	1	0	0
P. Boland, Esq., sen., Watermill, Raheny	5	0	0
N. Halbert, Esq.	1	0	0
L. A. S.	1	0	0
J. L.	1	0	0
Mrs. Phelan	1	0	0
T. Reilly, Esq.	1	0	0

	£	s.	d.
W. Sullivan, Esq., Mulgrave-terrace, Kingstown	1	0	0
J. O. F.	2	0	0
C. Accart, Esq.	1	0	0
Madame Dehainault	1	0	0
Michael Larkin	1	0	0
J. Finn, Esq., Cork	10	0	0
D. O'Riordan, Esq., London } Per J. Tuohill, Esq.			
A Friend, Stoneybatter	1	0	0
A Friend	1	0	0
C. Connolly, Esq., Sir John's-quay	1	0	0
T. K. M. S. M. A. M. Q.	1	0	0
Rev. C. Caldwell, Castlepollard	1	0	0
Very Rev. Canon M'Donnell, Listowel	1	0	0
Mrs. Lombard, Southhill, Rathmines	1	0	0
Capt. P. Cowan, Prospect, Eyrecourt	1	0	0
Anonymous, Omagh	1	0	0
W. Kelly, Esq., Lower Sackville-street	1	0	0
G. Mansfield, Esq., jun., Morristown Lattin, Naas	2	0	0
Miss Mansfield	1	0	0
Miss Eustace	1	0	0
Rev. T. O'Reilly, Mullingar	1	0	0
Thomas Lyle Sterling, Tullamore	1	0	0
R. O'Brien, Esq., Bride-street	1	0	0
Mr. Matthew	1	0	0
Mrs. C., Longford lodge	1	1	0
P. Gibson, Esq., Mary-street	2	0	0
Rev. E. Dooley, P.P., Dunleer	1	0	0
T. P. Byrne, Esq., Mullingar	1	0	0
W. J. Corbet, Esq.	2	0	0
Thomas Grehan, Esq., North Brunswick-street	1	0	0
A Tipperary Man	1	0	0
W. H. Harris, Esq., Abbey-street	1	0	0
B. Kiernan, Esq., Little Britain-street	1	0	0
C. Beahan, Esq., Wexford-street	1	0	0
J. J. Clarke, Esq., Blackrock, Dublin	1	0	0
Most Rev. Dr. Moriarty Bishop of Kerry	1	0	0
A Sympathiser	1	0	0

	£	s.	d.
R. Sherlock, Esq., Springvale, Rathfarnham ...	1	0	0
M. Carrigan, Esq., Bachelors'-walk ...	1	0	0
J. Sheridan, Esq., Martinstown, Athboy ...	1	0	0
P. Maher, Esq., Tyrrellestown, Mulhuddert ...	1	0	0
Religious Community	1	0	0
D. Phillippe, Esq.	1	0	0
P. Kenna, Esq., Larch Hill, county Meath ...	1	0	0
A. Morris, Esq., Kilcock	1	0	0
E. Nugent, Esq., Solicitor, Lower Gardiner-street	1	0	0
William Murray, Esq., Northampton House, co. Galway	1	0	0
Messrs. Murphy & Co., Mary's Abbey ...	1	0	0
J. Weldon, Esq.	1	0	0
Very Rev. Canon Smithwick, P.P., Howth & Baldoyle	1	0	0
William Thompson, Esq., Lower Gardiner-street	5	5	0
D. C. O'Keeffe, Esq.	2	0	0
J. Murphy, Esq., Solicitor, Newry	1	0	0
C. O. K. Lanigan, Esq.	1	0	0
Rev. F. Devlin, P.P., Donaghmore, co. Tyrone	1	0	0
P. F. G.	1	0	0
Miss Monaghan, Fitzwilliam-square ...	2	0	0
H. Monaghan, Esq., Lower Leeson-street ...	1	0	0
F. Fitzgerald, Esq.	5	0	0
Very Rev. Canon Murphy, Marlborough-street	1	0	0
S. Nicolls, Esq., M.D., Longford	1	0	0
E. O'Farrell, Esq., Lower Dominick-street ...	1	0	0
J. Taaffe, Esq., Salerno, Killiney	2	0	0
T. R. Wakefield	1	0	0
M. Errington, Esq., Kingstown	10	0	0
M. Doherty, Esq., Mullingar	1	0	0
Rev. Michael Doyle	1	0	0
A French Lady	1	0	0
J. Dowd, Esq.	1	0	0
Rev. Dr. Farrelly, St. Patrick's College, Maynooth	1	0	0
Rev. Thomas Allen, Kinnegad	1	0	0
M. M'Grane, Esq., Constitution Hill ...	2	0	0
Alderman Plunkett	1	0	0

	£	s.	d.
N. F.	1	0	0
P. Creary, Esq., Lower Abbey-street	1	0	0
Alderman Campbell	1	0	0
C. Sheehan, Esq., Waterford	2	0	0
R. C. W.	1	0	0
J. Mahony, Esq., junior	1	0	0
W. Duggan, Esq., Carlow	1	0	0
J. H. Rorke, Esq., Golden-ball	1	0	0
J. O'Connor, Esq., Winetavern-street	1	0	0
L. Connor, Esq., Maynooth	1	0	0
J. Corcoran, Esq., Bedford	2	0	0
T. Nedly, Esq., M.D., Cavendish-row	1	0	0
Misses Gernon, York-road, Kingstown	1	0	0
Lady B. C. and E. B.	1	0	0
Mrs. Foster, Gardiner's-row	1	0	0
Arthur Houston, Esq., LL.D.	1	0	0
P. O'Donavan, Abbeyview, county Kilkenny	1	0	0
S. McGough, Esq., Inns'-quay	1	0	0
J. H. Corbet, Esq., M.D., Queen's College, Cork	2	0	0
Messrs. Fay & McGeough...	1	0	0
M. Whelan, Esq., Drogheda	1	0	0
T. Miley, Esq., Long House, Ballymore-Eustace	1	0	0
E. Toomy, Esq., Pargate-street	1	0	0
J. Farrell, Esq., Merrion-square	10	0	0
Monsignor Meagher	1	0	0
H. Roe, Esq., junior, Mount Anville Park, Roe- buck	50	0	0
L. Murphy, Esq., Eagle Works, Church-street	1	0	0
J. Green, Esq., North King-street	1	0	0
Thomas Forde, Esq.	1	0	0
Mrs. Archer Coates, Hatch-street	1	1	0
J. J. Lynch, Dublin-street, Carlow	1	0	0
Rev. J. Meade, P.P., Kyle, Roscrea	2	0	0
E. Hedgecock, Esq.	1	0	0
P. O'Connor, Esq., J.P., Sligo	10	0	0
Rev. M. Barry, Westland-row	1	0	0
P. Cullen, Esq., Newtown House	1	0	0

	£	s.	d.
A. C. Palles, Esq., Belvidere-place ...	1	0	0
T. H. Langan, Esq., J.P., county Meath ...	1	0	0
D. O'Carroll, Esq., Tullamore ...	1	0	0
Augusta C—— ...	5	0	0
Very Rev. Monsignor Tucker, P.P., V.G., Boyle ...	1	0	0
Superioress, Convent, Mount Sackville ...	4	0	0
T. Early, Esq., 1, Camden-street Upper ...	1	0	0
Madame Oldham, Salt-hill Hotel ...	1	0	0
Mrs. Coslett, Tudor Hall ...	2	0	0
A Friend ...	1	0	0
M. P. Darcy, Esq., M.P. ...	50	0	0
P. Donegan, Esq. ...	1	0	0
J. W. Kilkee, Esq. ...	1	0	0
Right Hon. Judge O'Brien ...	5	0	0
D. Power, Esq., Lower Abbey-street ...	2	0	0
Very Rev. Monsignor O'Connell ...	1	0	0
Rev. J. Ansbro, C.C., Cabra ...	1	0	0
Miss Ward ...	1	0	0
J. Cantwell, Esq., D'Olier-street ...	1	0	0
J. Russell, Esq. ...	1	0	0
G. Taylor, Esq., Dublin ...	10	0	0
J. C. Murphy, Esq., Whiteleas ...	2	0	0
Alderman Bulfin, Lord Mayor ...	10	0	0
P. MacCabe Fay, Esq. ...	5	0	0
Miss Hartrick, The Cottage, Ballinasloe ...	1	1	0
J. Kearns, Esq., Summer-hill ...	1	0	0
J. J., a Friend of France ...	1	0	0
Messrs. Keily and Sons, Waterford ...	2	0	0
Captain Ralph Bond, The Argory, county Armagh ...	2	0	0
Rev. J. Murphy, Roleston ...	1	0	0
Arnott & Co., Henry-street ...	10	0	0
A. W. Trevelyan, Esq. ...	1	0	0
Rev. W. Grennan, P.P., Dunboyne ...	1	0	0
Mrs. M'Gough Bond, The Argory, county Armagh ...	2	0	0
Messrs. Lennan & Son, Dawson-street ...	1	1	0
Mr. Kiernan, Little Britain-street ...	5	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Rev. T. O'Donnell, St. Laurence O'Toole's, North-strand	1	0	0
R. Casey, Arnoldville, Monkstown	1	0	0
J. Murphy, Esq., Thomas-street	1	0	0
Alderman M'Cann, Dorset-street	1	0	0
Mrs. Putland, Bray head	2	0	0
E. Dwyer Gray, Esq., <i>Freeman Office</i>	5	0	0
R. Buller, Esq., Skerries	1	0	0
J. Denes, Esq., Ballygor house	1	0	0
Alderman M'Swiney, J.P.	5	0	0
R. O'Hara, Esq.... ..	1	0	0
J. M'Donnell, Esq., Grenville-street	1	0	0
J. M'Cann, Esq., Killeshandra	1	0	0
P. Carew, Esq., Waterford	5	0	0
H. M'Glad, Esq., Oldcastle	1	1	0
John Martin, Esq., M.P., Kilbrony	1	0	0
N. F. Preston, Esq., Navan, county Meath	2	10	0
Mrs. Preston	2	0	0
G. M'Cormack, Esq., M.D., T.C., Usher's Island	1	0	0
G. O'Neill, Esq., Henry-street	1	0	0
B. D. Kelly, Esq., Clondoyle, county Galway	1	0	0
J. M'Closky, Esq., M.D., Londonderry	1	0	0
D. Duggan, Esq., Suffolk-street	1	0	0
A Friend from abroad	1	0	0
H. Kean, Esq., Marlborough, Wilts	1	0	0
Irish Sympathy	1	0	0
Mr. O'Mally, Upper Mount-street	1	0	0
J. Gorman, Esq. (third subscription)	1	0	0
M. R.	1	0	0
B. Handly, Esq., Murphystown	1	0	0
Sir Joseph M'Kenna, Bart.	4	0	0
F. R.	1	0	0
Captain O'Sullivan	2	0	0
A King's County Man	1	0	0
W. J. O'Neill Daunt, Esq.	1	0	0
M. Fullam, Esq.	1	0	0
"Father Tom"	1	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Miss Goolde	1	0	0
M. Roche, Esq., Tuam (second subscription) ...	1	0	0
P. Talty, Esq., Henry-street (second subscription)	1	0	0
Alderman Reynolds, J.P.	1	0	0
Messrs. Hutton & Sons, Summerhill ...	12	0	0
J. J. Eivers, Esq., Ballinacargy, co. Westmeath	1	0	0
H. P. Kearny, Esq., North Earl-street ...	1	0	0
T. Mahon, Esq., Summerhill	6	0	0
P. Dunne, Esq., Arran Quay	1	0	0
D. Farrell, Esq., Nova Scotia	1	0	0
A Friend from Poonah, India	1	0	0
S. Kelly, Esq., Ballytore	1	0	0
M. Dineen, Esq.	2	0	0
Irishwoman, lover of the French	1	0	0
C. O'Farrell, Esq., Dalyston, Loughrea ...	1	0	0
F. G., Kingstown	1	0	0
F. Cox., Esq., Gillstown, Roscommon ...	1	0	0
R. Williams, Esq., Booterstown	1	0	0
S. Walsh, Esq., Kilmallock	1	0	0
James Gorman, Esq., Dalkey	5	0	0
F. MacCabe, Esq., Fetham-terrace, Booterstown	1	0	0
A Government Official—sympathiser with France	1	0	0
Mrs. Robert Patten, 25 Fitzwilliam-street ...	1	3	0
Michael Roche, Esq., Clonkeen, Tuam (third subscription)	1	0	0
	£580	3	0

Total amount of Individual Subscriptions}	£259 10 10
under £1, from Dublin and various parts}	

Donations of Linen, Lint, Clothing, Bandages, Flannel, &c.; have been received from the following, for the use of the wounded:—

Countess of Granard
 Mrs. Dillon, Brighton-avenue,
 Rathgar
 B. M. D., Wellington-road
 Mrs. Brennan, Great Britain-
 street
 Mrs. Delany, 40, Mabbot-st.
 A Lady, Rathmines
 Mrs. Dempsey, 31, Lower
 Mountjoy-street
 Miss Browne, Charleville Mall
 A Small Parcel from the
 Country
 Mrs. Flannery, 25, Upper
 Dorset-street
 Mr. Spain, Sandymount
 Mrs. MacSwiney, Up. Mount-
 street
 Mrs. Somerville, 98, Bride-st.
 Mrs. Moore, 64, Stephen's-
 green
 E. R.
 Madame de Mailly, Bray
 Dr. Gogarty, Rutland-square
 J. P.
 A Sympathiser
 Anonymous
 Mrs. Carpenter
 Queer Fellow
 A Lady
 An Irishwoman
 A Limerick Lady
 H. C.

Mrs. Eustace
 An Irishwoman
 A Lady
 H. A. R.
 Les Sœur de bon Secours, 64,
 Mount-street
 Mrs. Gerardine
 Per Madame Bertault, Percy-
 place
 Mrs. Mouillot, College-green
 Per M. Kappock
 Madame Pruvot
 Miss M. Hillis, 3, Richmond-
 place
 Mrs. Ormsby Blake, Colecon,
 county Mayo
 M. C.
 L. A.
 Mrs. J. O'Reilly, Booters-
 town
 Miss Mary Byrne
 Anonymous
 Convent, Sisters of Charity,
 Fairview
 M. M.
 Mrs. Eustace
 Mrs. Devereaux
 Mr. O'Connor, 13, Wellington-
 quay
 Mrs. Moore, 84, Stephen's-
 green
 Mrs. Hamilton and Mrs.
 Gethin

Miss Wilmott
 A Widow
 Mrs. Quinlan, Borrisoleigh
 Lint for the Seat of War (by
 post)
 H. C.
 A. D. M.
 Miss M. Hilles
 M. M.
 Four Parcels from the *Nation*
 office
 The Rev. P. J. C. Maher,
 O.S.F.C.
 Per Mr Gearan, 41, Stephen's-
 green
 Mrs. Maria Hoare, Ashford
 Madame Bertault
 Mrs. Bellingham, Leixlip
 Miss Elizabeth Fay
 Mrs. Boland, Kingstown
 Mrs. O'Connell, Kingstown
 Mrs. Ryan
 Miss Weldon
 Miss B. Boland (collected)
 H. Magill, Esq., Drogheda
 Mrs. Corbett
 E. Tracey, Esq., Mullingar
 J. P.
 Mrs. O'Dwyer, 52, Camden-
 street
 Mary and Katie
 Mrs. Whelan, Drogheda
 M. B.
 Anonymous
 No Name
 From some Little Children
 Madame Stapleton

A. D. M., Kingstown
 From Drogheda—One parcel
 prepaid
 A. B.
 No Name
 No Name
 No Name
 F. W. Low, Esq., Kilshane
 Mrs. Walsh, 3, Merrion-row
 No Name
 No Name
 Mrs. M.
 No Name
 — Ryan
 W. W.
 A Lady
 No Name
 Mrs. Dunne, Dorset-street
 Mrs. Moore
 Mrs. Ledwich, Ormond-mar-
 ket
 Anonymous
 Mr. B. Reilly
 Mr. E. Tracey, Mullingar
 Miss Weldon
 A Lady from the South City
 Anonymous
 Miss M. Fagan
 A. C.
 Mrs. O'Connor, 13, Welling-
 ton-quay
 Anonymous, 13, Wellington-
 quay
 Sisters of Charity, Fairview
 Mrs. Cogan O'Gorman, Leagh
 House, Kilkenny
 A Lady from Blackrock

Mrs. Keegan, 9, Henry-street	Mrs. Bayley
Mrs. C. Brady	S. W.
Madame Stapleton, Second	From Geashill, One Parcel
Contribution from Phillips-	Madame Bertault
town and Kilelonfert, King's	Mr. J. Armstrong, Coleraine
County	street
Mrs. D'Arcy, 1, Palmerstown-	Per Mr Coulter, Sec., Dundalk
place	Steam Packet Co., 1 case
Charpie Anonymous	Miss Power, The Lodge, Tra-
A Swiss Lady	more
M. F. C.	Enniscorthy — per Messrs.
Sir John Bradstreet, Bart.	Dempsey and Murphy, 2
Castilla, Clontarf	bales
Anonymous	Mrs. Farrell, 14, Kildare-street
Miss Thompson, Ravensdale,	Mrs. Magennis, 6, Lower Lee-
Dundalk	son-street

CORRESPONDENCE.

From the Freeman's Journal of the 16th September.

The Dublin Irish Committee in aid of the French wounded have resolved upon the establishment of an Ambulance Corps to do its work among the sick and dying on the field of fight. In olden days the soldiers of France and Ireland fought together side by side—at Fontenoy, at Dunkirque, at Ramillies—and their blood comingled in one red stream. It is not so to-day; but Ireland shows her sympathy and her friendship in another and perhaps a loftier, as it is a holier way. She sends the French warriors help in their hour of agonizing need, and she seeks to lighten for them the sorrows and humiliations of defeat, misfortune, and disaster. The Irish Ambulance Corps will be a significant proof that Ireland has not forgotten that she owes many deep, deep debts of thanks. The emblem of poor old Ireland will float above the hospital tent of the Irish Corps of Charity, and at sight of it many a heart-felt prayer will rise from the lips of the blood-covered sufferer for the land and for the people who will have so well remembered the days of yore. We heartily congratulate the Committee on the result of its yesterday's deliberations, and we trust that the chivalrous enterprise will reach to a glorious issue. It is a work in which every Irishman and every Irishwoman will rejoice to take a part, and they will be proud to think that their pound, their shilling, or their penny has had its share in softening the awful tortures of sickness or of death on the mournful battle-field. Apart from its hallowing influences and beneficent ministrations in the war of 1870, the Irish Ambulance Corps, subscribed for by Irish money, will long be remembered as an evidence that the old bond of friendship remains unbroken, and that the spirit of “the wild geese” still survives.

From the Havre Journal, 13th October, 1870.

RECEPTION OF THE IRISH AMBULANCE AT HAVRE.

We append a translation of the detailed particulars, as given in the *Journal du Havre* of the 13th instant, feeling assured that they will be perused with deep interest by the people of Ireland. The subjoined is our translation :—

The official reception of the Ambulance, so generously furnished by Irish sympathy, took place yesterday morning in the midst of the greatest enthusiasm. From the earliest hour a considerable crowd assembled at the east quay of the Eure Dock, and surrounded the Quesnel pavilion, opposite which is moored the *La Fontaine*, the vessel in which the Irish arrived. In the principal quarters of the town similar animation existed; and every one felt that one of those great demonstrations, whose memory always survives the events they commemorate, was about to take place. At the appointed hour, by order of the Colonel of the Garde Nationale, the troops took their position on the Boulevard de Strasburg, and, followed, preceded, and surrounded by an innumerable host of men, women, and children, marched to the spot where the landing was to take place. Heaven itself seemed to favor the grand manifestation. The sun dissipated the clouds whence torrents of rain had descended all the morning and the night before, and illumined with his rays the thousand uniforms and the thousand brilliant arms of the marching troops. At half-past ten o'clock, the band of the Garde Nationale Sedentaire, taking the head of the column, and playing a patriotic air, defiled past the tent before the Irish Volunteers and their fine Ambulance Carriages. The principal objects, such as beds, mattresses, &c., were displayed in the Quesnel pavilion, so as to allow the troops to inspect them as they marched past. After these came the corps of ships' gunners, then the artillery band, under the

able direction of M. Hamont. The two batteries of artillery, always remarkable for their military gait, followed. Next came the volunteer scouts on horseback, a detachment of the Garde Mobile, the Custom-house officers in uniform, and troops of the line of the 42nd and 19th regiments. A detachment of marines from the floating battery *Laprebatrice* next met the eye, and last came three companies, the eighth of each battalion, representing the numerous Garde Nationale of Havre. Towards eleven the authorities arrived in the pavilion. Amongst them were—Colonel Massau, who commands while the town is in a state of siege; M. E. Ramel, Sous-Prefect of the arrondissement of Havre; MM. Seigfried and Faure, deputies to the Mayor; M. Faron, Commissary-General to the Marine, resident Military Intendant of the city; the heads of the Custom-house; the captains of the various men-of-war stationed here; and many of the commanding officers of the troops of Havre. After the exchange of salutations, and some presentations had taken place, the official reception commenced.

Mr. Alfred Duquet, delegate of the French Ambulance Society, was the first to speak, and to thank Ireland for her patriotic co-operation. He said:—"I am charged by M. le V. de Flavigny to receive you on the soil of the Republic in the name of the International Society for the aid of wounded soldiers. It is unnecessary to tell you how much our unhappy but unconquerable country is touched with the active sympathy which noble and courageous Ireland testifies for her to-day: the reception you have had must have convinced you of it. The love of the two peoples for each other is so great that it can scarcely increase; and I venture to say that we accept your succour almost as a matter of course, as one old friend would lean upon another. My mission accomplished, I do not wish to delay you. Let me add, however, one reflection, though it may be common-place. When people have seen, as I have, with their own eyes, what Callot calls the "horrors of war," they commence to have a terrible disgust for those polite monsters—gloved, crowned and—prudent—who cause the flesh and the bones of their fellow-creatures to be torn and brayed by balls and shells. It appears to me that the last war

has commenced. I see the proof of it in the conception and in the birth of that International Society for aiding all the wounded—friends or enemies—which appears to me to be such a complete condemnation of these stupid and heart-breaking butcheries. However, I will not develop that idea at present. Once, again, gentlemen, you, whose devotion will cure the wounds of the victims of battle, in the name of our society I bid you welcome.”

M. Seigfried, first deputy to the Mayor, then spoke in the name of the Havre Municipality, and bore witness to the generous sons of Ireland how France and Havre would preserve a holy remembrance of their philanthropic co-operation.

“Gentlemen,” said M. Seigfried, “the Municipality of Havre is proud to be the first to bid you welcome to French soil. From time immemorial a lively sympathy has existed between France and Ireland. The mission of charity and of devotion which you have come to fulfil to-day can only increase the bonds of affection which unite us. I am proud to be able to assure you in the name of our citizens of our gratitude for the great work which you have come to accomplish in our midst. It is work difficult and painful; but this great thought will be your guide and your recompense—you have acted nobly, and you will have the gratitude of those whose sufferings you will allay, and of the whole French people, who will cry with us, ‘Long live Ireland,’ ‘Long live the union of the two peoples.’”

To this warm reception, of which each expression was accompanied by repeated cheers from the ladies and from the crowd which had crept inside the line of troops—

Alderman M'Cann, of Dublin, responded in the following words, spoken with emotion, and which caused the chords of sympathy in misfortune to vibrate between the two nations thus brought together. He said—“On the part of a sister country—a country closely allied to France by many historical associations, I present to you, representatives of this noble nation, those ambulances. If they prove of service to you in this terrible hour, they will have accomplished an object dear to the heart of Ireland.”

Lastly, Mr. P. J. Smyth, delegate, speaking in the name of Ireland, and referring to the thousand bonds of friendship which for ages had bound the French heart to the tried sons of Erin, recalled, in the midst of emotion and acclamations, all the titles to each other's sympathy possessed by the two peoples in the time of suffering and of reverses. Mr. Smyth said—"Gentlemen, let me give you the assurance of the lively sympathy of the Irish nation. We wish to separate ourselves from European indifference. We are Irish, friends of France, and we are for you and with you even to the death."

These last words, spoken with convincing energy, electrified the audience, who almost drowned them in enthusiastic cheers.

Dr. Priory then spoke, and in the midst of cheers again affirmed the grand principle of universal brotherhood.

It was half-past eleven when the authorities commenced their return to the city. The three companies of the Garde Nationale, preceded by their band, formed the guard on either side of the local authorities. Then came the marine gunners, the two batteries of artillery, with their band, in whose midst marched the members of the Irish Ambulance. In the centre of the ranks floated majestically a white flag, bordered with green, and in the centre of which was the red cross of the Geneva Convention. Almost all the gunners of the two batteries decorated their uniforms with the green ribbon in honour of Ireland. The procession was closed by the marines of *La Protectrice*, the Custom house officers, the troops of the line, and Mobile. Along the whole way the procession was greeted by the enthusiastic cheers of the entire population. Every balcony and window along the Quai d'Orleans, the Rue de Paris, and the Place de l'Hotel de Ville, was filled with ladies waving handkerchiefs, and saluting the procession with cries, repeated a thousand times, of "Vive l'Irlande," "Erin for ever."

Arrived in the court of honour of the Hotel de Ville, the authorities explained to the heads of the ambulance the measures adopted to provide for its members. The military

bands having played their national air in honour of our visitors, separated in the midst of enthusiastic cheers. Towards half-past twelve the fine ambulance carriages, which could not follow the procession over the bridges because of their breadth, and which had to make a circle round the docks, arrived at the Hotel de Ville in charge of a body of infirmity assistants. The most friendly feelings had marked their route as far as the Lycie, which has been assigned for their temporary residence.

Every place in the Bourg d'Ingoville, in the Grande Rue, in the Rue de Normandie, the enthusiasm was at its height, and the gratitude of the people showed itself by the cheers, a thousand times repeated, of the whole population.

The individual members of the Irish Ambulance Corps have been everywhere received with enthusiasm and cordiality. "Erin for ever!" "Erin for ever!!" Nothing was to be heard last night during the passage of the Irish who had obtained leave to disembark, but those sympathetic expressions.

One of the sons of Green Erin eyed the store of pears displayed by a perambulating fruiterer, and M. Ville, manager of the "Confiance" Assurance Company, who was looking on, bought four magnificent baskets of pears and sent them on board the *La Fontaine*, where the brave Irish crunched them with a relish, and with repeated cheers. This incident—one of twenty—gives an idea of the cordiality which has been established in a few hours between our citizens and our generous Irish friends.

Erin for ever !

(*From the Courier du Havre.*)

That which has taken place this day in Havre is a great thing; we are almost inclined to say, in the words of the Apostle St. Paul—it is a great Sacrament.

"The marriage of the two countries," Ireland and France, whose secular friendship had become lessened in the prosperity

of our country, have now given one another a warm embrace which promises and foretells an alliance of life and death between the two nations. The Saxon (*Sassenach*) has for three centuries and more trodden on the neck of the Irish Celt. The same Saxon now treads for three months and more the soil of France, which is also Celtic, and the hatred he inspires us with explains naturally the hatred the Irish feel for their oppressors. Henry VIII. and Cromwell are called this day William and Bismarck.

It is in misfortune that the bonds of sincere friendship become tightened and indissoluble. Brave Irishmen, who have come as friends and brothers to care our sick on the fields of battle, be blessed !

The visit you now make to us, with the Ambulance Cross as your standard, we will return to you with the liberating sword, and we will then repeat together—"Ireland and France for ever."

(*From La Semaine Religieuse du Berry.*)

We learn at this moment that the Committee of the Irish Ambulance has granted 1,250 francs for the succour of the Ambulances of our city, and that this sum shall be at once transmitted to Monseigneur the Archbishop of Bourges. The same Committee, after having equipped their Ambulances, which have done so much good wherever they passed, has also sent 1,750 francs to Monseigneur the Bishop of Orleans, 1,250 francs to the Cardinal Archbishop of Rouen, 1,250 francs to Monseigneur the Bishop of Metz—in fact, more than 10,000 francs to two Ambulances in France. We cannot praise too much the charity of the Irish people, so sincerely Catholic and friendly to our country. From her bosom she draws the offering with which to solace our glorious soldiers, to heal their wounds, and resuscitate our heroes for better days. To the Pontiff King they also generously sent their offerings. Rich and poor rival each other in acts of generosity and charity. Admirable people, faithful and courageous nation, worthy of the benediction of the Church and the love of France ! The

Irish people have none of that egotism so often engendered by misfortune—the hearts of her children know well how to bring an undertaking to a good end, under the inspiration of God, and also thanks to their initiative spirit, and the intelligence of all with whom they associate. Honour to the sons of green Erin. St. Patrick may always be proud of them. Lord, give them abundant blessings, who have done so much for us. Bless, above all, the worthy initiators of the Ambulance Committee. Waves that part us from our kind friends, bear to them our best and warmest thanks.

The following are the letters received:—

“HAYRE, 30th October.

“GENTLEMEN,

“In reading over, with deep interest and pleasure, in some of the Dublin journals that have fallen into my hands, the different patriotic proceedings of the Dublin Irish Ambulance Committee, and finding therein my name too flatteringly mentioned on account of my very slender co-operation with that honourable body, and the very minor services I have rendered my countrymen on their arrival in France so highly overrated, I think it my duty, gentlemen, through you, to return my warmest thanks to that very honourable board. If, gentlemen, I have rendered any little good to this admirable and charitable mission, I have done but my duty to France as an Irishman, and but an act of warm brotherhood to my own countrymen; for, although many years a voluntary exile from my native land, the latent spark of my island home warms as fondly in my bosom as ever, and only awaited the exciting contact of the noble and generous sons of Ireland, my country, to evoke its flame. If, then, gentlemen, I have done a good thing, the merit belongs to my countrymen alone, who procured me this ennobling occasion of co-operating with them. Allow me now, gentlemen, to tell you for France—whose intimate feelings I know, and whose warm sympathies I appreciate—that the magnificently generous doings of Ireland towards her to-day, in this her hour of tribulation, has struck

this country with admiration and joy; and the more so, when lifting her eyes and casting a look around on all the other nations besides . . . her false and ungrateful allies, among which she sees one in particular whose venal purposes she too generously, too faithfully, served . . . and another whom I may say she created and dashed into existence, abandon her now in this disastrous hour of desolation, while Ireland, the first and I may say alone, comes forward to heal her wounded soldiers, and wipe the damp sweat from the brow of her dying warriors! This generous coming forth of poor Ireland, at so momentous a crisis, has struck all France with admiration, and has elicited her profoundest gratitude—a gratitude that will rivet her for ever and eternally to the future destinies of Ireland.

“I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

“Your most obedient obliged Servant,

“J. J. O'SCANLON,

“68, Rue des Débarcadère.”

HAVRE, *December 3rd.*

“DEAR SIR,

“I have to inform you that Mr. O'Loughlin, your bursar to the Ambulance, is back here a second time from Le Mans, not being able to pass the lines, the Prussians being in possession of Chateaudun. I have gone with him to the Prefect to-day, who at my suggestion, kindly and immediately telegraphed to the Minister of the Interior, at Bordeaux, to have a safe conduct for Mr. O'Loughlin, who will restart to-morrow for his post. You are aware I gave him £300, a receipt for which I now enclose. He has also in his care, all the letters, parcels, &c., sent me for the last month by different parties in Ireland for the officers and men of the Ambulance Corps. Knowing that all communication was cut off, I declined sending the parcels and letters by post, and hope that Mr. O'Loughlin will be able to deliver them personally. As you have informed me that your Committee has so nobly voted £250 for the relief of the distressed villagers and

poor peasantry of France—same to be dispensed by the five prelates named in your letter—I would humbly suggest to you a magnificent appliance of a portion of any other funds you may have at your disposal. It is one which, I am sure, will redound immensely to the great celebrity and splendid reputation that Ireland has already merited in France during this cruel war. The great publicity that your previous doings have acquired will contribute not a little to some great good for Ireland on another, and, perhaps, no distant day. Havre is, besides, the seaport of Paris, the suburb of the great city, our beleaguered capital, where, if fortune be not too inexorable to noble France, Ireland will receive the merited laurels of her present devotedness to this afflicted country. We have in Havre a grand section of the International Society for the Sick and Wounded, founded in Paris, but are now shut out from any communication with the noble city; our funds are running short, and yet all the hospitals are full with sick and wounded. If you could send £100 in aid of this fund it would be productive of great good. The millions and millions that have been spent to fortify Havre, arm and clothe her troops, have drained the municipal chest very much. Kindly let me know at your earliest convenience the decision of the Committee on this my present appeal.

“I remain, dear Sir, respectfully yours,

“J. J. O'SCANLON.”

The following is a copy of a Report received from Dr. Baxter, Surgeon-in-chief of the Ambulance Corps :—

“TO THE COMMITTEE OF THE IRISH AMBULANCE, DUBLIN.

“EVREUX (EN EURE), FRANCE,

October 26, 1870.

“GENTLEMEN,

“My last letter to you on the movements of the Irish Ambulance Corps was written from Rossy on Sunday last, at which place we arrived by a forced march on that morning. We were joined on our way by M. Bourse, one of the representatives of Count Flavigny, who came to conduct us in our

movements, and give us the benefit of his great experience. During the day various rumours were afloat that the Prussians were not far distant, and a corps of 2,000 French were quickly marched out to meet them, but nothing occurred up to four o'clock to justify the report. However, on Monday morning news reached here that the Prussians had arrived at Pacy, and that an engagement had taken place; soon after this one of our small ambulance waggons came into town laden with some of the wounded from Pacy, amongst them were the commandant of the Franc-tireurs, whose right arm was shot away, and a soldier who had lost a leg by a cannon ball. Our officer, Dr. Woodlock, who had charge of the ambulance, had the wounded removed to an hospital, where all attention was paid them. In an hour after our two waggons arrived laden with more wounded and accompanied by a large number of French soldiers. At nine o'clock, p.m., we received notice that one of our ambulances would be required next morning to accompany a large force of the Franc-tireurs who were going to meet the Prussians. Accordingly, I had a waggon fully equipped, and detailed Drs. Ryan and Maguire to take charge of it, with two students and four men to assist. They left here at eleven o'clock in perfect order, and had instructions if more assistance was required it should be sent them. During the whole of yesterday this town was in a great state of excitement. Large numbers of troops were passing through, and rumours were circulated that several engagements between the French and Prussians had taken place convenient, but up to eleven o'clock last night nothing reliable reached here, nor was there any word of our ambulance which left with the soldiers in the morning. This morning I despatched a student on horseback to Pacy, but have not yet received any intelligence. Monsieur Bourse will proceed to Tours to make arrangements for our future operations. Having so efficient a staff, so many waggons and horses, it is quite possible we will be attached to a large army, probably that under the command of Bourbaki in the north. The warm feeling of the French towards us is daily increasing. Words cannot describe the enthusiasm of the people of this town when they saw our waggons laden with their dear wounded. Large

numbers followed the vehicles, cheering loudly, and manifesting their gratitude to Ireland for the aid rendered in their time of need. Now that we are in the field and fairly at our work, I hope to send constant intelligence of our operations, and trust that Ireland will have reason to be proud of its ambulance.

“ I remain, Gentlemen,

“ Respectfully yours,

“ C. P. BAXTER, *Surgeon-in-Chief.*”

November 30th, 1870. — A report was read from Dr. Baxter, Surgeon-in-Chief of the Ambulance Corps, dated Chateaudun, 21st November, stating that three hospitals filled with wounded were now under their care—the College, the hall of the Juge de Paix, and the Communal House of the Sisters of Providence. The town of Chateaudun suffered terribly by the bombardment on the 18th of last month. The few houses that escaped on that day were reserved for a worse fate—the Prussians, in order to complete their work of destruction, splashed the houses with petroleum, and then fired them. The distress in Chateaudun is so great that it was deemed essential by Dr. Baxter to provide all necessaries for the maintenance of the hospitals under the care of the corps, for which the gratitude of the people is unbounded. It was ordered that £50 be sent to Monsigneur De La Tour d’Auvergne, Bishop of Bourges, for the relief of the peasantry whose houses were burnt and property devastated by the Prussians. A letter was read from the Bishop of Metz thanking the Committee for the sum of £50 for the distressed peasantry of France, and another from the Cardinal Archbishop of Rouen, acknowledging a similar donation.

The following letters were received from Dr. Baxter, Surgeon-in-Chief of the Irish Ambulance:—

“CHATEAUDUN, 12th Dec., 1870.

“ GENTLEMEN,

“ Since I forwarded you my last report, the Ambulance has, I think, been more actively engaged than at any previous

time since our arrival in France. I shall now proceed, in as concise a manner as possible, to give you an account of what we have done, and how we have been engaged. On the morning of the 1st, a report came into Chateaudun that fighting was going on, and that a battle of some importance was hourly expected in the neighbourhood of Orleans. I immediately sent off Dr. Widdup, with four students and one of our large waggons, to pick up any wounded he might meet with, to find out all he could about the movements of troops, and to ascertain if the reports we had heard were true. In the afternoon of the same day, I myself, with Monsieur Picard, drove to Varice, a small village about twelve miles from here, in search of wounded, as it was reported the Prussians had shelled a wood in the neighbourhood the day before. However, we did not find any, but saw the remains of many dead. Heavy cannonading was heard by us in the direction of Patay, some fifteen miles further on, but we were not prepared to go on there. We returned to Chateaudun, and on the next morning, very early, Dr. Ryan, three students, and myself, with one waggon fully equipped, and a conveyance from the town (many of which are at our service), proceeded to Patay, by way of Peronville and Guionville. On our route we met with many traces of the Prussians, in the shape of burnt-down villages, dead horses, knapsacks, &c., and at the latter village, where the fight was going on, and where the left wing of the French army was posted, we delayed for some time and dressed some twenty-five wounded men, who had just been carried from the battle-field. As we had passed through the town, and were proceeding to Patay, where a great number of wounded were reported to be unattended, a shell burst within thirty yards of us, killing two cavalry horses and severely wounding the men, whom we, of course, took with us in our ambulance. It was three o'clock when we arrived in Patay. I had a large house placed at our disposal at once, where the wounded were carried into us from the field, and we continued dressing and performing necessary operations until seven that evening, when the house became

so crowded that it would accommodate no more. We were then fortunate enough to meet with Mr. Leonard, Inspector-General of Ambulances, who was delighted to see us, and was of great assistance to us in many ways. At six o'clock, Dr. Widdup, who had left for Orleans the day before, arrived with his waggon in town : having heard that the battle was going on in the Patay direction, he changed his course and came over to the scene of action. Through the exertions of Mr. Leonard, and the kindness of the Mayor, we got stabling for our horses —no easy matter while the town was filled with French cavalry. The cathedral was at eight o'clock changed into a temporary hospital, and, although large and commodious, was quickly filled. The poor fellows were glad to have shelter, though their bed was no better than the flags, strewn in some places with a little straw, and affording cold comfort to men deserving of better. Many were roving about the streets with shattered arms and hands, pale, cold, and unassisted, the ground covered with snow, and without the hope even of shelter for the night. After three o'clock the next morning we were engaged unceasingly operating on and dressing the wounded. The vestry of the church was devoted to the more serious operations of amputation, whilst the aisle and body of the church was the scene of active duty, bandaging the shattered limbs, extracting bullets, and performing minor operations in surgery. Here some of the students did really good service, and I must especially mention the names of Messrs. M'Carthy, Browne, and Kelly. The whole conduct of the corps present was highly complimented by the Inspector-General and many French military officers of high position. At eight o'clock the next morning we had the waggons filled with wounded, and transported twenty to Chateaudun, to be placed comfortably in our hospitals there, with Dr. Widdup in charge, and four medical students to accompany him, giving orders at the same time that they should return the next day for the purpose of transporting more to comfortable beds. Having seen them safely off, I resumed my duties, and spent the greater part of the day in the hospitals of the Mairie, Ecole, and Convent of the Sisters of St. Andrew, attending on

the wounded that arrived the night before, and receiving those that were brought in from the battle-field, which was between Artenay and Patay. Some seventy men were received that day, and dressed by our ambulance. In the evening the French troops left the town and moved in the direction of Orleans, leaving behind only a small force to guard, and taking with them all the French military surgeons and other ambulances except ourselves. The next morning at seven o'clock the Prussians bombarded the town, and a strong fire was kept up from that to 12.30, when the French became reinforced and drove the Prussians back. An order, however, came later in the day that the French were again to retire, and in a short time the town was deserted. About 3.30, while busily engaged dressing the wounds of those that were carried in from the morning's fight, the Bavarians entered the town in great force, and pillaged and robbed it of all that was valuable. The next morning a student entered to tell me that our two large waggons were outside the town to convey wounded to Chateaudun, but were afraid to enter, as they heard the place was in possession of the Prussians. I went at once to the General to get his permission to let them enter, but was received in a very unceremonious manner, and denied the request I asked. Afterwards, through the day, Dr. Ryan not feeling well, went and asked if he might return to Chateaudun, and was told he dare not leave the town in that direction; we were thus kept prisoners in Patay until Wednesday morning, when the Prussians took their departure and marched in the direction of Orleans. As soon as they were gone, I obtained from the Mayor some requisition carriages, and forwarded to Chateaudun, in charge of Dr. Ryan, about seventy of the most urgent cases, giving him directions again to send out our wagons for the conveyance of more. They arrived on the following day, and on Friday, the 9th, I left Patay for Chateaudun, taking with me twenty wounded men in our waggons. Thus you will see the ambulances have been doing good service. Up to the present we have passed through our hospitals here 323 sick and wounded men. We have at present seven hospital establishments in this town,

and have 125 beds fully fitted up under our own care; and on this day our hospital books show 86 wounded men under surgical treatment.

“I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

“Your obedient servant.

“C. P. BAXTER,

“Surgeon-in-Chief, Irish Ambulance Corps.”

“P.S.—The numbers given above do not at all include the cases dressed in the immediate neighbourhood of the field of battle, nor is any mention made of the operations performed by myself or surgeons. I have up to this myself had to perform twelve capital operations.

“C. P. B.”

“IRISH AMBULANCE, CHATEAUDUN,

“*December 24th, 1870.*

“GENTLEMEN,

“For the second time I forward you an invoice of the clothing, medicines, and medical appliances received here on the 3rd, fearing you might not have received my first, as since the 1st of the month, all postal communications with the town have been most irregular, and for some days have ceased altogether. When the cases arrived in Havre, Dr. Maguire was there to receive money, and took from them the clothing for his men, and I fear during their passage here some of the cases were opened, especially that containing the wine. The clothing and boots are most excellent, and admirably suited to the men at the present season, for it is extremely cold, and some of them are at times exposed for a long time. You have by this time, I hope, received my two last reports on the proceedings of the Ambulance during the most eventful periods it has had since our arrival in France. We still continue to be very busily engaged, and have opened another new hospital of twenty beds. A letter has just come in from the Mayor of Droue, asking a portion of us to proceed to that town, where 100 wounded men lie unattended and unoperated on for the past eight days. I go with one of my surgeons at the earliest

possible hour to-morrow morning (Christmas Day). You will be sorry to hear that we are wretchedly off for money, and have been so for some days. Mr. O'Loughlin left here on the 1st for Havre, to get some, and has never been heard of since. We cannot imagine what has become of him, and fear he may have been impeded in his return back and taken by the Prussians. The day before yesterday I sent Mr. Healy, one of our most intelligent medical students, to Havre, to see what has become of him ; but it is yet very doubtful if he will be able to get there. For some days back I have paid the men out of my own money, but only could afford to give each a franc a day. There are various contradictory reports about peace here. The latest news we have is, that there is an armistice of six days at present, which the Prussians who left this town this day say will be followed by peace, in the event of such being the case. Kindly send me your instructions on my future operations, as also to Dr. Maguire, who is over a portion of our Ambulance still in Havre.

“ I remain, Gentlemen,

“ Your obedient servant,

“ C. P. BAXTER,

“ Surgeon-in-Chief, Irish Ambulance.’

“ IRISH AMBULANCE CORPS, CHATEAUDUN,

“ *December 20th, 1870.*

“ GENTLEMEN,

“ In my last report to you I gave an account of the services rendered by the Ambulance during the days of battle in the neighbourhood of Patay, the number of French and Prussian soldiers dressed by us in the immediate neighbourhood of the battle-field, and the number transferred here for treatment in our hospital. On the 8th inst. I left that town, carrying with me twenty-three wounded men for treatment here, and at the request of the Mayor and other functionaries of the town, deputed two senior students to remain behind and render assistance to the other wounded men then there. I will now proceed to relate to you, as concisely as possible,

what we have been doing since. On the same day that I was returning from Patay with wounded men, one of our large ambulances had been sent out from here to the village of Loigny, some twenty miles distant, to seek for more, and it arrived back here on the evening of the 9th, carrying twelve badly wounded men, whom we had placed in our hospitals, and it brought in the news that General de Sonnis, the officer commanding this division, was lying there badly wounded and very uncomfortable, and with him Colonel Charette, of the Papal Zouaves. Thinking it possible that these officers might be in a condition to be moved, I started that night, in a requisition carriage, at ten o'clock, leaving instructions for a well and comfortably fitted up small waggon to follow me the next morning, and in passing through the village of Carmomville I was met by the Mayor, who asked me, as a great favour, to stay with him for the night, stating he had some thirty-seven wounded men who had been six days without seeing any surgeon, and were in great agony. I was engaged operating on and dressing their wounds until two the next morning, and at ten the small waggon with one student arrived, and we proceeded at once to Loigny, distant from Carmomville about four miles. The village, as we entered it, presented a wretched appearance, almost every house had been blown down, and the streets were strewn with the broken Chassepots and rejected accoutrements of the wounded or dead. The ground was covered with snow, and the atmosphere smelt strongly of decaying animal matter; and in this wretched place, on inquiry, I heard there were 250 wounded men. The curé of the village was the first man we met, and he soon conducted us to the ill-furnished apartment of the poor General, who lay there in a very low state of mind and body—with his left thigh amputated only two days previously. On hearing the object of my visit he was much affected, and stated it would be his most anxious wish, if possible, to get back to Chateaudun, but that all depended on the opinion of his medical attendant and myself. A glance was sufficient to show the move was impracticable. The poor fellow told me his sad story; he was shot from his horse one day at two o'clock, and was left

lying in the snow, with his thigh broken, until eleven the next morning. After an interview of half an hour, I bid him good bye to consult with his surgeons, and we all agreed that although he could be made more comfortable here at the Sisters of Providence, where I had a bed arranged to receive him, but to move him such a distance was out of the question. Colonel Charette died the night before; when this duty was over, the military surgeons present (four) asked me to give them assistance for the day, as a number of operations had to be performed. We commenced at three in the afternoon, and continued to amputate until seven o'clock, when we retired to dinner. At nine we again commenced, and between that and three the next morning, amputated fourteen legs and three arms. There was no place for us then to sleep but on the floor in a back kitchen of the Curé's house. On Sunday, the 11th, we left for Chateaudun, and called on my way at an ambulance in a chateau, where a few operations had to be performed. On passing through Carmomville I took with me four wounded men. The following day I sent our two large waggons to Loigny, and removed in here thirty of the most urgent cases, and had them put comfortably into bed in our hospitals, which I believe will be the means of preserving lives that would otherwise be lost. The past week has been a most eventful one in the history of our ambulance, for along with the good we are doing generally for the wounded of France, our corps has been the means of preserving the remnant of this town that now remains from being levelled to the ground. On the 11th instant the town was filled with Franc-tireurs, and an engagement every hour expected with the Prussians, who were known to be about in all directions. Early on the morning of the 12th, the great body of the Franc-tireurs left town, and at eleven in dashed a reconnoitering body of Uhlands, eighteen in number. We were just sitting to breakfast as we heard the shots in the street, and on running out found that the greater number of them were unhorsed and wounded, the others were pursued and nearly all killed. When the Prussian general heard this he determined to bombard the town the next day, and word was sent to the mayor to that effect.

M. Picord, of our ambulance, and the Superioress of the Sisters of Providence, drove the next morning very early to his camp, a distance of nine miles, on the part of the town council, and with regard to the sick under our care, to beg that he would not do so. The reception at first was very cold, and he would not yield at all until it was clearly shown to him that we had taken care of his wounded, and even then he demanded a large sum of money, and the promise of a free and unmolested entrance whenever he liked, all of which had to be granted him. In the afternoon of that day 11,000 Prussians were in the town, occupying every place they wished (except ours), and selecting everything the ill-stocked shops would afford them. The following day at two, I had an operation to perform at the hospital of the Sacred Heart Convent, and was proceeding towards it when I met the Prussian soldiers running about in a very excited and irritable manner. At one place I had to pass, a number of them were assembled, talking very loudly, and in trying to make my way through them I was roughly pulled round by a very powerful soldier, which, when I resisted, the next man drew his rifle and was going to shoot me, but a sergeant caught the rifle and disarmed him, seeing I was a surgeon. It was then only I discovered the cause of disturbance and rage amongst them. It was this—a man of theirs was shot in the church, and a Franc-tireur was supposed to to have done it. Having had the man that molested me made a prisoner by his officer, I was proceeding on duty when I met the wounded Prussian, and had him at once conducted to my hospital at the Sisters of Providence, where, in consultation with two Prussian surgeons, I amputated the arm through which he was shot, all the bones in the neighbourhood of the elbow joint having been smashed. When the General heard of this occurrence he was enraged, and at once levied a fine of 50,000 francs on the town, which (although the last money present) was paid him, and he then issued an order that the church—the finest in the town—would be bombarded the following morning. However, before that time came, the Irish Ambulance was able to produce evidence enough to convince the Prussian General that the man who lost his arm

was drunk when shot : that the bullet which pierced his arm was that of a revolver and not a rifle, and the revolver which carried that bullet was the man's own, and on his person. The General had to return the 50,000 francs to the town, and apologise to all he had the previous day insulted. From these facts you will see we have lately been actively and usefully engaged. Our hospitals are in good working order, and seventy-two wounded are to-day under treatment, and to-morrow a number will be discharged to make room for more who are coming in the day following. All postal communications with this town have ceased for some days, and no letters have been received by any of the corps for the past thirteen days. This report that I write is mere chance. It is to be carried for me by a Prussian officer who is going to Versailles, and says he can forward it from there. I cannot be sure if you have received from me an acknowledgment of the clothing and medical comforts, but they are present, and the moment the post opens here I will write about them again. The general health of the corps is fair, but some students and men are on the sick list.

“ I have the honour to be, &c.,

“ C. P. BAXTER, Surgeon-in-Chief.”

“ HAVRE, *December 28th*, 1870.

“ GENTLEMEN,

“ I beg to inform you that on the 19th the ambulance left here to join General Mocquard at Gainesville. The next morning the ambulance accompanied the Brigade on a reconnaissance in the direction of Bouzville. Nothing occurred except the making of a few Prussian prisoners. Here the ambulance remained for three days. Both men and officers suffered dreadfully from the cold, as they had to sleep in straw. For the three days the ambulance was at Bouzville, the medical staff was constantly engaged attending to the sick soldiers. At five o'clock on Saturday morning the Prussians attacked Mocquard's forces in a position near the village of Nointon. Mocquard retired on Bolbec, fighting the whole way. This move of his was supposed to bring the Prussians within range

of the artillery. During all this time the ambulance attended and carried off his wounded, making a careful search of each skirmishing camp. When near Bolbec, Mocquard ordered one waggon to return for some of his sharpshooters who were lying wounded in the direction of Nointon. Messrs. John Ryan, Geraghty, and M'Carthy returned and picked up the wounded, but at the same time fell into the hands of the Prussians, and were made prisoners. They were held for four hours, and while in the Prussian custody, the soldiers 'picked' them of their gloves and tobacco; they also took their horses, but on complaining to the Prussian commander he had them restored. When the Prussians retreated they were allowed to return to Bolbec, where they left their wounded in hospital. In the meantime Dr. Cremir, with the other ambulance wagon, did not fare much better. While proceeding to the hospital at Bolbec to leave some wounded there, he, too, was arrested by the Prussians, who detained him for three hours to attend to whatever wounded they might have. Except the fact of being detained, contrary to the Convention of Geneva, he suffered no indignities. Great indignation is felt here at our ambulance being arrested. The arrest had the effect, however (if possible), of increasing our popularity. Ours was the only ambulance present of the many now at Havre. I cannot now give an accurate account of the number of wounded on both sides. Of this I am certain, the loss of the Prussians was tenfold that of the French, because of the superiority (for the first time) of the French artillery.

"I have the honor to remain, Gentlemen,

"Your obedient servant,

"CONSTANTINE J. MAGUIRE,

"Ambulance de Mocquard."

IRISH AMBULANCE COMMITTEE.

A Meeting of Members of this Committee was held on Thursday, January 12, 1871, at four o'clock, at Mr. Lesage's, 40, Lower Sackville-street, for the purpose of receiving a Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending December 31st, 1870.

The Chair was occupied by the Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR.

Mr. Patrick MacCabe Fay, one of the honorary secretaries, read the Report, which contained, in narrative form, an interesting account of the causes which led to the formation of the Irish Ambulance Corps, and of its departure to, and subsequent services in France. The financial statement showed that the Committee had already received contributions to the extent of £7,839 0s. 11d., and expended £6,254 17s. 6d., leaving a balance on hands of £1,584 3s. 5d.

Alderman M'Swiney said that he had great pleasure in moving that the Report just read be adopted. The document was full, clear, and explicit, and told graphically and well what had been the Irish efforts to help our kindred in France in the hour of their sore distress. That report showed, if it were necessary to have documentary evidence, how deep was the Irish sympathy for France. It also showed that, if some faults might be alleged against the Irish character, the greatest enemy of their race could not, with justice, say that the Irish were ungrateful. The Irish people had shown, when the occasion required it, that they had a lively feeling of remembrance for all the favours that France had bestowed on them in their days of need. That was but right. France, in her turn, was stricken down; and that Irishmen and Irishwomen should come to her aid, was only what might reasonably be expected from a people with large and generous instincts. He thought he might say that, if it were optional to the Irish people to give more substantial aid to France in another form, which he would not indicate, they would have done so; but they had done spontaneously all that they were able to do—that was, to establish an Irish Ambulance Corps, which, by its presence on the French soil, aided the stricken soldiers

of that country. Already the reports in the French and British newspapers, and even in those of Prussia, showed that their Ambulance Corps had done good service to France, and had exalted the fame of the Irish people. The members of the corps had signalized themselves by their bravery and devotion to the cause they had entered into. The doctors who were in command of the respective companies deserved the most honorable mention. The zeal of Dr. Baxter and Dr. Maguire was beyond all praise, and well represented the worth of the Irish character to our allies beyond the sea. Now that the supreme moment of struggle for France was coming, he was glad to see that the Irish people were coming forward and spontaneously subscribing for the maintenance of their Ambulance Corps, which so worthily represented the honour, the generosity, and the courage of Ireland on the Continent. It should be remembered that, up to the present, there had not been one franc—one sou—of French money spent in connection with the Irish Ambulance. It was Ireland's gift to France, the only means of requiting past and never-to-be-forgotten favours to the noble and generous people of that country, and so it should continue to be. He felt that it was only necessary to point out to the Irish people what was required to keep up the full efficiency of their Ambulance Corps, and the means would flow in as generously to do so in the future as they had done in the past.

Alderman M'Swiney concluded by moving the adoption of the Report and Statement of Accounts.

Mr. J. F. Lombard, J.P., seconded the motion for the adoption of the Report, and in doing so, said that from what he knew of the sentiments of the Irish people relative to the present struggle in which France was engaged, he was confident that the Irish Ambulance Corps would be kept up to a full state of efficiency by the voluntary offerings of the country.

The Report and Statement of Accounts were then unanimously adopted.

Alderman M'Swiney was then moved to the second Chair.

Mr. Ignatius J. Kennedy moved a cordial vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor for the manner in which he had presided at that Meeting, and for his services as a Member of the Am-

bulance Committee since its formation. Mr. Kennedy also bore testimony to the extreme accuracy of the accounts presented, which he had assisted to audit, and which reflected a high degree of credit on the Honorary Secretaries.

Mr. Tuohill seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The Lord Mayor returned thanks, and stated that in his estimation no higher duty could devolve on him than to assist in carrying out so noble a work of mercy as that they were then engaged in.

The proceedings then terminated.

Extract from a letter of the Special War Correspondent of the *Irish Times*, dated near Honfleur, January 10th, 1871.

“As I am on the subject of the ports, let me refer for a moment to the Irish Ambulance in Havre. Much as I disapprove of foreign ambulances in principle, I must admit that I believe the funds subscribed in Ireland are most conscientiously and honestly administered. I translate for you the following letter from Mr. O’Scanlon (Delegate of Irish Ambulances in France), which appears in a Havre paper just put into my hand:—

“ ‘ 4th January, 1871.

“ ‘ MONSIEUR RAMEL, Sous-Prefect of Havre,—The Committee of Irish Ambulances of Dublin in the service of France, seeing with emotion the ravages and disasters caused by this cruel and barbarous war, think it well to protect, in the name of humanity, to the best of their ability, by remitting to the different cities of France a small sum for the unhappy victims of this monstrous war. Besides the expense of keeping up our ambulances which follow the French armies, we desire also to lend a helping hand to other misfortunes. The Irish nation cannot forget the noble city of Havre, which has so admirably received her sons on their disembarkation on the

French soil. In consequence, the Dublin Committee charges me with remitting to you £100 for the Ambulance of the Lyceum of Havre, which I beg of you kindly to accept as a first instalment.—I am, &c.,

“‘J. J. O’SCANLON.’”

“The Havre papers speak in terms of extreme gratitude for this touching mark of sympathy from Ireland, and state that the Dublin Committee has also sent £50 (second remittance) to the Archbishop of Rouen; £50 (ditto) to the Bishop of Orleans; £50 (ditto) to the Bishop of Metz; £50 to the Archbishop of Bourges; and £50 to the Bishop of Amiens. As I said to you in my last, remittances cannot be better made than through the hands of the venerable prelates of France. It must alone be guarded against letting funds fall into the hands of the Government, who will apply them indubitably on powder and ball, not to relieve the needy and the suffering.”

N O T I C E .

A Supplement to this Report will be published on the 1st April next. All subscriptions and donations of linen, lint, clothing, &c., received for the wounded and distressed peasantry of France up to that date will be acknowledged in it.

By order of the Committee,

PATRICK MACCABE FAY,
A. E. LESAGE,
EDWARD MACMAHON,

} Hon.
} Secs.

COMMITTEE ROOMS,
40, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN,
18th January, 1871.





